

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XLIX.—NEW SERIES, No. 700.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1889.

PRICE: UNSTAMPED. 6d. STAMPED..... 6d.

THE ASYLUM for FATHERLESS CHILDREN, REDDHAM, near CROYDON.

(Late at Stamford-hill.)

A Bazaar will be held in LONDON, in the middle of June, on behalf of the BUILDING FUND of the above Charity.

Contributions or articles for the sale, and special Donations to the Fund, are earnestly collected, and will be gratefully received by the Secretaries, addressed to the office, 10, Poultry.

D. W. WIRE, } Hon. Secs.
THOS. W. AVELING, }

29th March, 1889.

TITHES.—WHITECHAPEL DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the MEMBERS and FRIENDS of this Association will be held on THURSDAY EVENING next, March 31st, in SION CHAPEL SCHOOL-ROOM, UNION-STREET, WHITECHAPEL, to receive the Report of the Committee on the successful Result of the Chancery Suit, "CHAMPNETT v. BUCHAN," and the Extinction of House Tithes in this parish.

The Chair will be taken at Seven o'clock by SAMUEL MORLEY, Esq.

The attendance of the Parishioners, and of all persons favourable to the promotion of Religious Freedom, is earnestly requested.

For the information of the public in general it may be stated that, in 1849, the Whitechapel Rating Bill was defeated in Parliament by the Inhabitants, who denied the claims therein set up, and which it was proposed to commute into a charge of 1,000l. per annum upon the poor-rate. Bills were afterwards filed in Chancery, against the Inhabitants, to compel the payment of the disputed claims; some of them submitted, others resisted upon public grounds. A full report of the judgment given by V. O. Kindersley, may be seen in the "Times" of March 31, 1887, by which the Rector's Amended Bill was dismissed with costs. This long-continued litigation has, however, left the sum of 486l. 13s. 6d. due from the defendants, after accounting for the taxed costs received from the Rector, and from Braconne College, the Patrons. Contributions in aid of the liquidation of this debt will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, Geo. Simmons, Esq., Great Garden-street, Whitechapel.

THE ASYLUM for IDIOTS, EARLSWOOD, REDHILL, SURREY.

Instituted October 27, 1847, for the Care and Education of the Idiot, especially in the earlier periods of life.

The SPRING ELECTION and ANNUAL MEETING of this Charity will occur on FRIDAY, the 29th of April next, at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate-street, for the purpose of ELECTING TWENTY CHILDREN from a list of 180 Candidates.

Sir GEORGE CARROLL in the chair.

The Poll will commence at Twelve and close at Three precisely. The Elections will occur regularly in April and October. Persons becoming subscribers may vote immediately.

The Board have now brought together at Earlswood the afflicted inmates of Park-house, Highgate, and Essex Hall, Colchester. They have done so for the sake of economy, and more efficient superintendence. Although they have thus collected a large family—nearly 300 in number—they have still room to spare.

They would willingly have declared an election for a greater number, but their existing responsibilities are very great, and they dare not do so except as they are encouraged by proportionate liberality. They, therefore, earnestly solicit help to maintain the family, and carry out such improvements as experience has shown to be necessary.

They plead for those who cannot plead for themselves, and they therefore feel assured they will not plead in vain.

JOHN CONOLLY, M.D., D.C.L., } Gratuitous
ANDREW REED, D.D., } Secretaries.

Office, 29, Poultry, E.C.

THE ASYLUM for IDIOTS.

Extracts from the Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy, made Feb. 28, 1889:—

"We have this day visited the Asylum, inspected the building, offices, grounds, and premises, and seen all the pupils, who are at present 379 in number,—viz., 187 of the Male and 92 of the Female sex."

"We saw the dinner served, which was good and ample, and the arrangements in the hall generally were very satisfactory."

"We were much pleased by the cleanly and orderly condition of the pupils, and their cheerful and happy aspect. Their bodily health appeared, with few exceptions, to be very good. The several rooms, also, and the beds and bedding throughout, were in creditable order."

"We learn with much satisfaction that the House Committee make regular and frequent visits to the Institution, and that the system of treatment has of late been progressively improved; among other things, by greater attention than heretofore being paid to physical and industrial training, and the development of the intellectual, however feeble, faculties of the pupils, by such natural means, in preference to wearying and overstraining them by attempts at too much mental instruction in school."

"Upon the whole, we have much satisfaction in recording our opinion, that the Institution generally exhibits marked improvement, and that its present condition and management reflect credit upon the Medical Superintendent, the Steward, and other officers."

JOHN CONOLLY, M.D., D.C.L., } Gratuitous
ANDREW REED, D.D., } Secretaries.

The Board request a perusal of the last report, which may be had gratuitously on application at the office.

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Contributions to the New Chinese Fund are payable, at the option of the donors, within the present or the year ensuing, 1890.

ARTHUR TIDMAN, } Secretaries.
EDMUND PROUT, }

Mission-house, Bloomsfield-street, E.C., March 24, 1889.

SURREY MISSION.

The ANNUAL MEETING will be held on TUESDAY, April 2nd, at the Rev. J. BARDWIN BROWN'S CHAPEL, CLAY-LANDS-ROAD, OLAPHAM-ROAD.

The Rev. JOHN GRAHAM, of Craven Chapel, will preach the ANNUAL SERMON at Twelve o'clock.

The PUBLIC MEETING in the Evening, at 8.30.

APPRENTICESHIP SOCIETY.

At the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of this SOCIETY, held at the CONGREGATIONAL LIBRARY, on TUESDAY, MARCH 29th, 1889, the FIRST EIGHT CANDIDATES were ELECTED to the Benefit of the Institution.

CLOSE of THE POLL:—

Cowen, George	1,906	Thomas, Rachel	483
Jenkins, Ed. Wiliams	902	Scott, Walter James	379
Stevens, Matthew Hy.	920	James, John	304
Le Fèvre, John Henry	887	Martin, Charles Archer	282
Parrott, Edward	854	Wilson, Cornelius Tyrrel	238
Compton, Samuel	836	Phillips, Thomas	178
James, William	797	Davies, William Henry	144
Grant, Selina Martha	681	Bailey, Joseph Eliza	120

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Address, R. R. D., Post-office, Sudbury, Suffolk.

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Address, A. Z., Post-office, Maldon, Essex.

WANTED immediately, by an experienced and certificated British SCHOOLMISTRESS, a RE-ENGAGEMENT.

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Address, "Generosa," Pickering's Library, Bridge-street, Bath.

A SUPERIOR NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS, accustomed to the Management and Tuition of the Young.—The Advertiser seeks a Situation where the importance of early religious and moral training would be appreciated. Unexceptionable references.

Address, K. L. M., 14, Lamb-street, Cambridge-road, Mill-end.

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For particulars, apply, Shimpling Hall, South, Norfolk.

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HANDEL COMMEMORATION
FESTIVAL, 1859.
CRYSTAL PALACE.

The Directors have the pleasure to announce that this great CENTENARY MUSICAL FESTIVAL, the preparations for which have occupied the closest consideration for nearly three years, will take place as follows:—

MESSIAH MONDAY, June 20th.
DETTINGEN TE DEUM, with selections from Belshazzar, Saul, Samson, Judas Maccabees, &c. WEDNESDAY, June 22d.
ISRAEL IN EGYPT FRIDAY, June 24th.

Commencing each day at One o'clock.
The Orchestra in the Great Theatre, now being extended to the clear width of 216 feet, for double the diameter of the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, will be rendered capable of accommodating nearly FOUR THOUSAND CHORAL AND INSTRUMENTAL PERFORMERS, who will be selected with the greatest care from the various metropolitan, provincial, and continental orchestras, cathedral choirs, and choral associations, presenting a combination of musical executive talent far exceeding any previous undertaking.

The Orchestral arrangements for this unparalleled Musical Congress will be under the direction of THE SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.
CONDUCTOR, MR. COSTA.

Tickets will be issued according to priority of application at the following rates:—

Central Numbered Stalls, in lettered blocks, { Two Guineas and Half the set for the three days, or if for one or two days' Performances only ONE GUINEA each.
Seats not numbered, but reserved in side-blocks, { Twenty-five shillings the set or Half-a-Guinea each for one or two days' Performances.

Preference will be given to applications for sets of tickets.
The Ticket Offices at the Crystal Palace, and at No. 2, Exeter Hall, are now open for the issue of Vouchers; where the plans of seats may be inspected, and the full programme of arrangements, with block plans, may be had on either written or personal application. No application can be attended to unless accompanied by a remittance of the amount; and all cheques or post-office orders sent to either office, are to be made payable to the order of GEORGE GROVE, Esq., Secretary of the Crystal Palace Company.
By order,
GEORGE GROVE, Secretary.

March 16th, 1859.

ONE MILLION NEW POSTAGE STAMPS.

HELP THE ORPHAN.—The Advertiser is endeavouring to collect a MILLION NEW POSTAGE STAMPS in aid of the CENTENARY FUND of the ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL. He has received already upwards of 100,000. If each reader of this Paper would only send as many as they can afford the work would be done. Any number will be thankfully received. Reader, send at once, and at least have a Brick in the Building.
E. CHARTIER.

10, Camden-road Villas, London, N.W.
Further information, and Papers for Collecting, may be had by addressing a line as above.

WANTED TO TRANSFER, a SELECT FIRST-CLASS LADIES' SCHOOL, in a high and healthy part of Essex. Average Income for the last three years, 6700. Number of Pupils, Twelve. Furniture to be taken at a Valuation.
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Apply by letter to A. B., care of Messrs. Box and Co., 13, Eldon-street, Finsbury, E.C.

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MANAGER—CANDIDO DE FREITAS ABREU, Esq.
SECRETARY—CHARLES A. MUNRO, Esq.

This Company was formed in the early part of 1858, for the purpose of trading between Lisbon and the Portuguese Settlements on the West Coast of Africa, and between Lisbon and the Azores, and Lisbon and Algarve. The Directors consist of English and Portuguese Merchants, who have been long established in Lisbon, and they, together with their own personal Friends, are the principal owners of the stock of the Company. The floating stock at present consists of the following Screw Steamers, built in England:—The Africa and Don Pedro, each of 1,000 tons register, and the Donna Estephania, of 850 tons, employed in the African service; the Acoriano, of 600 tons register, in the trade between Lisbon and the Azores; and the Tejo, of 165 tons register, on the short service to Algarve. The Government of Portugal has granted to the Company various exclusive privileges, as well as a bonus at starting, together with annual subventions for the conveyance of the Mails.

In a Prospectus it is too commonly the practice to give an estimate of anticipated profits, but these estimates are often very fallacious, and are usually so far beyond what is subsequently realised, that the Directors, as business men, prefer to rest their claims for public support simply upon the following facts.

- 1st.—They have started the undertaking themselves, and they hold, and intend to hold with the Trustees, two-thirds of the whole Capital actually invested, so that there only remains 50,000*l.* Stock to offer to the public. That amount will shortly be required to complete the purchase of additional Vessels, called for by the increasing Trade.
- 2nd.—They decline to receive any remuneration whatever for their services (and have passed Resolutions to that effect), until they are able to announce a good Dividend to their co-Shareholders.
- 3rd.—The Company is conducted with the same scrupulous economy which would characterise any properly managed private business. The whole expenses in Lisbon, including Office Rent and Salary to Secretary, do not exceed 250*l.* per annum; and all Accounts are sent monthly to London for inspection and approval.
- 4th.—The Manager, who holds 6,000*l.* in Stock, and who is familiar with the Trade and with Shipping, as well as the Agents, are paid a Commission on the amount of business they transact, and on the profit of the Company, and they receive no other remuneration, directly or indirectly, except as Shareholders.
- 5th.—The Company will hold practically a monopoly of the Trades, and will gradually and prudently extend operations to meet their wants. It may be stated in passing, that the Line to the Azores, which was the Branch first established, is at the present moment paying 25 per Cent. per Annum, and that the Ships which have already sailed for Africa, have been unable to take all the Cargo and Passengers which offered.
- 6th.—The Company receives an Annual Subsidy of 18,000*l.* from the Portuguese Government for the conveyance of Mails, and it has ample time allowed (with only a nominal Penalty) for the performance of the service. It has also received a Bonus of 6,000*l.*, which, with the Annual Subsidy, will tend materially to increase the Dividends.
- 7th.—As the Vessels are all full-rigged Ships, and have only Auxiliary Steam power to be worked in calms and light winds, they have consequently a very large capacity for Cargo and Passengers, and are sailed at very small current expenses.
- 8th.—The principal object which the Company has in view, is to develop the vast natural resources of the Portuguese Settlements in Western Africa. The Malachite Copper Mines in Western Africa are already doing a great deal to employ able-bodied men, who would in all probability have been otherwise disposed of as Slaves; and the works connected with that undertaking, which must be materially expanded by means of a rapid and regular communication, will become an instrument for aiding the spread of civilisation. As may be expected, Steam communication will open out various other channels of employment, and will lead Capitalists to invest, not merely in the Minerals of Africa, but in the soil itself. The Line of Steamers, therefore, now established, while it promises a very liberal return to the Shareholders, will materially aid the cause of freedom, and of necessity bring to light many other sources of wealth hitherto unknown. When it is considered that the African Line has only been in operation four months, and that the Steamers have been full each way with Goods and Passengers, some idea may be formed of the profitable nature of the future Trade when the whole Lines are in active operation and have been fully established.

For these reasons the Directors feel that the limited number of Shares they offer will be more acceptable to the Public than if tendered with any minute calculations as to profit. The amount which they, with the Trustees, hold, is a proof that they feel satisfied that the undertaking, while it cannot fail to yield a handsome return to all who invest in it, will tend very materially to suppress the Slave Trade, and open out new and vast fields for the growth of Cotton and other channels of Commerce, which will prove sources of wealth not merely to Portugal, but also to England; and they hope to receive the support of English Capitalists to the very limited extent necessary to complete the undertaking.
Applications for Shares may be made in the annexed form to Messrs. HUGGINS and ROWSELL, Threadneedle-street, who will furnish any other further information which may be required; or to the Agents of the Company, Messrs. W. S. LINDSAY and Co., 8, Austin Friars.
London, March, 1859.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNION MERCANTILE STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LISBON.

I _____
of _____
request you to allot me _____ Shares in the above Company, and I hereby agree to accept such shares, or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to sign the Articles of Association when called upon to do so.
Name _____
Address _____
Description _____
Date _____

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XIX.—NEW SERIES, No. 700.]

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

THE LIBERATION SOCIETY AND THE THREATENED DISSOLUTION.

We understand that the Liberation Society has been preparing for the threatened appeal to the country, by re-constructing the electoral machinery which worked with such admirable effect at the last general election. Mr. Pryce, the Secretary of the Electoral Committee, has resigned office, that he may devote himself exclusively to the business of the Parliamentary Reform Committee, of which he is Secretary. Mr. Samuel Morley, the Treasurer of that body, has also relinquished his office on the same ground; he, at the same time, assuring the Executive Committee that he does so "without any abatement of attachment to the principles for which they are contending, but with undiminished confidence in those who are conducting its affairs." A new Electoral Committee has, in consequence, been formed, and those who wish to promote the return of thorough religious-liberty candidates are now invited to communicate with either Dr. Foster or Mr. J. Carvell Williams, 2, Sergeants' Inn, Fleet-street, London, E.C., without delay.

DIVISION ON THE ANNUITY TAX.

Last Wednesday, the second reading of Mr. Black's Annuity Tax Bill was carried by a majority of 74 votes, in spite of the direct opposition of the Government, a member of which, Mr. Blackburn, described it as an "outrageous" measure. Considering that, last year, the same bill was thrown out, on the second reading, by a majority of 1, it is not surprising that the result of Wednesday's division should have been received with loud cheers from the Opposition side of the House. Last year, only 263 members took part in the division. Those who voted on Wednesday, including 20 pairs, were 416 members.

We have not space to give the division list in our present number; but an analysis of the names justifies the favourable conclusion drawn from the gross result. It is remarkable that Lord John Russell, who has given up active opposition to Church-rate abolition, has now voted in favour of Annuity-tax abolition. Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Baines, members of the last Cabinet, also supported Mr. Black. In the same list are to be found the names of Mr. Buller, Mr. E. Ellice, and other moderate Whigs. Amongst the new supporters of the bill, we may mention Mr. Duff, Sir W. Dunbar, Lord John Hay, Mr. Moncrieff, the Marquis of Stafford, and Mr. Traill, among the English names. The great source of gain, however, in this division was the votes of the Irish Liberals. These gentlemen have given a very lukewarm support to the Church-rate Abolition Bill. They seem to have profound faith in the principle of Irish reciprocity, which means that English Liberals are to support them on all questions of Roman Catholic freedom, but that themselves are to be at liberty to stay away and act as they please. On Wednesday, this one-

sided policy was laid aside. No less than 41 Irish Liberals (out of some 55) went into the same lobby with Mr. Black, and materially helped to swell the majority that condemned this obnoxious ecclesiastical tax.

THE CHURCH-RATE QUESTION.

It will be seen from our Parliamentary report that Sir John Trelawny's Church-rate Abolition Bill will be taken in committee at the morning sitting of this day.* If the amendments on the motion for going into committee should be disposed of before the House rises, it is not unlikely that Sir A. Elton, or some other member favourable to his resolutions, will propose to insert them as clauses in the bill.

The second reading of the Duke of Marlborough's Church-rate Relief Bill stands for to-morrow, March 31. We almost grudge space for a description of the provisions of a measure too absurd, we should think, for even the Lords to listen to. The bill is entitled An Act to relieve certain persons in England and Wales from the payment of Church-rates, and to amend the law relating to the Collection thereof; and the preamble runs as follows:—

Whereas many persons in England and Wales who have contributed money to the maintenance of places of religious worship not in connexion with the Established Church of England and Ireland, and which they are in the practice of attending, entertain objections to the payment of Church-rates, and in consequence thereof the making of a Church-rate, and the seeking to obtain payment thereof, is frequently an occasion of strife and discontent; and whereas it is expedient to relieve such persons from the payment of Church-rates, and to amend the law relating to the collection thereof in the manner hereinafter mentioned, be it enacted, &c.

The clauses are to the following effect:—

Persons who have contributed to other places of worship other than the Established Church of England, to be relieved from payment of Church-rates by subscribing a declaration to that effect, signed by an attesting witness, and by delivering the same with a receipt for the money contributed, signed by the person who is entitled, and has received, the same to a churchwarden three days before the vestry to be held for making a rate.

Such declaration so signed to be retained by the churchwarden till a vestry has been held for making a Church-rate.

Churchwardens to attend at the church on three previous days, to a vestry for making a Church-rate, to receive such declarations.

Every person so relieved from payment of Church-rate to be disqualified from attending at the vestry.

Church-rates to be levied and collected in the same manner as poor-rates, and subject to the same provisions and penalties, &c., as poor-rates.

Rates collected within a district, to be applied at the option of persons paying the same, for the maintenance of the district church or chapel.

Penalty for producing a false receipt.

THE STATE-AID QUESTION IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

In the Sydney Legislature there had been much debating on proposals for making additions to the grants for ecclesiastical purposes—divided between four denominations, viz., the Church of England, the Presbyterian, the Roman Catholic, and the Wesleyan. The issue as far as known on the departure of the mail was a kind of dead-lock in Committee of Supply. On the 21st December, the Colonial Secretary stated that it was the intention of the Government to introduce next session a bill to abolish all State aid to religion, with due regard to the claims of existing incumbents.

PROTESTANT WORSHIP IN FRANCE.

In our last number we mentioned that a decree had been published in the *Moniteur* providing that henceforth the authority for the opening of new Protestant chapels, meeting-places, &c., will be granted, not by prefects, but by the Emperor, in his Council of State. The correspondent of the *Daily News* views this measure favourably, and gives M. Delangle great credit for the change.

It is difficult to contest M. Delangle's logic when he says that the principle of liberty of conscience proclaimed by French institutions does not mean that any and every sect is entitled to open chapels for public worship without the consent of the Government. Dissenters cannot reasonably expect greater privileges than those

enjoyed by the Catholics, who are the majority in France, and, as the report observes, Napoleon I., in his concordat, expressly stipulated that no parsonage, church, chapel of ease, &c., could be established in France without the consent of the Government. He frankly repudiates the theory that, under the specious pretext of religious liberty, any class of citizens are "absolutely irresponsible and superior to the state," and exempt from police regulations in regard to public meetings. But after having thus vindicated the jurisdiction of the state, he recommends the Emperor to emancipate Dissenters from the "local prejudices" of mayors and prefects, and to refer the consideration of every application for leave to open a new chapel to the Council of State. This is a great boon to the Dissenters. However much the present organisation of the Council of State may be open to criticism it is at least a more enlightened, if not a more independent tribunal than the local authorities, who have lately in very many instances wantonly abused their power. Protestants who have been prevented from meeting together for religious worship, because the prefect's wife happened to be an instrument in the hands of the Catholic bishop, may now "fly from petty tyrants to the throne," with good ground to hope that their religion will be no conclusive bar between them and justice. I firmly believe it to be the intention of the Emperor, for the present at least, to act equitably towards the Protestants, and only to refuse the authorisation of chapels in cases where it may be desired to open them in a spirit of opposition to his Government, or for purposes of private speculation, and not for bona fide religious worship. I have indeed heard it objected that the notoriety of an application to the Council of State will in practice serve to put the Catholic party, which is strong and well organised, on the alert, and enable them in every case to prepare a formidable opposition. I do not, however, think that the Council of State will readily listen to arguments prompted by religious hostility. The members of that body are not individually suspected of much bigotry, and, for the moment, Jesuitism—witness the daily lamentations of the *Univers*—is not predominant in the Emperor's councils. The *Débat*, which has taken a leading part in calling public attention to Protestant grievances, accepts the new measures as a valuable boon which entitles Government to the gratitude of all classes of Dissenters.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN AUSTRIA.—A deputation of the Hebrew community of Vienna has waited on the Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs and on the Chief of the Police, and requested them to use their influence in order to get the recent decree prohibiting the employment of Christian servants in Jewish families revoked. The petitioners were kindly received, but could obtain no redress, as the matter rests entirely with Baron Bach, who is so entirely in the power of the Ultramontanists that he sees with their eyes and hears with their ears. This Government has always the words "inviolability of European treaties" in its mouth, but by its conduct to the Austrian Protestants it has been guilty of a violation of Article 16 of the Federal Act of 1815, which says—"A difference in Christian confessions can make no difference in the enjoyment of civil and political rights in the countries belonging to the German Bund." Austria now greatly needs the support of some 50,000,000 of Protestants—English and German, but still she refuses to permit her Protestant subjects to enjoy rights which are indisputable, inasmuch as they are based on very many imperial ordinances.—*Letter from Vienna.*

CHURCH-RATE DISCREPANCIES.—On the 22nd inst., a large meeting was held in the Corn Exchange, Ipswich, with reference to the present position of the Church-rate question. W. Dillwyn Sims, Esq., presided, and Messrs. Neve, Prentice, and King, and the Rev. Eliezer Jones took part in the proceedings. Mr. J. Carvell Williams addressed the meeting in a long and forcible speech, in the course of which he said that "the amount received from Church-rates in Ipswich had been on the average 1,445*l.* per annum; during the last seven years, the Dissenters of the town had raised for their ministers, their chapels, and the expenses of worship on an average, 3,255*l.* a-year. The return just presented by Mr. Walpole furnished some interesting particulars of the way in which Church-rates were spent in Ipswich. The average sum raised by rate during the last seven years had been 1,445*l.*, but how much of that had been spent in repairing the churches? Why, only 702*l.*, or just about one-half; while the expenses connected with worship were 529*l.*, and there was the additional and suspicious item—'Other purposes, 327*l.*' It appeared, further, that the expenditure in Ipswich was higher than anywhere; for while the average spent on repairs throughout England was 209*l.* 10*s.*, and for other purposes, 112*l.* 15*s.*; it was, in Ipswich, 447*l.* for the one, and 336*l.* 10*s.* for the other. (Hear.) It

* The Bill was yesterday further postponed.

and no better service could be rendered by a member of Parliament, than the bringing of this matter before the House. But these men do not do it. In the first place they are not capable of it, and, in the second place, their station in the House is so low, that if they were to attempt it they would scarcely be listened to.

Or, it may be urged, secondly, that they are really representative men; that they have the prejudices, thoughts, and feelings of the great middle class, and that, therefore, it is only fitting that they should sit in the house of the representatives. Very well! Yet, when a class sends a man to represent it, it usually sends not its average man but its best man. It sends a man who is capable of putting its interests ably and fairly before others; who can defend its rights, and who is qualified on all occasions to be its spokesman. But these men have scarcely the average intellect of a London Common-Council man. Their ordinary single qualification is a heavy purse; then extra qualifications are fat heads, obtuse intellects, intense arrogance, ignorant prejudices, and the lowest motives. Your readers will be able, in a few minutes, to count dozens of such men now in the House. They are those who always show offence if they are not, in their own opinion, sufficiently consulted about intended motions; who, because they cannot lead, will not follow; who, with their wives, are most open to Cambridge-house influences; who will invite you to brandy-and-water in the smoking-room; "whose talk is of bullocks."

Well, Sir, I hope there will not be found to be two opinions as to the expediency of not increasing the class of members I have described; but there was never greater danger of doing this than at present. Can this danger be avoided? I think it may be, if the Liberal committees in the various boroughs will adopt two very simple rules with regard to the selection of candidates:—

First. Never to choose a man merely because he professes Liberal principles, and has only money to back them. In the public service, if not in the House of Commons, an ounce of brains, with a good character, is worth any quantity of bullion. There will be scores of persons offering themselves at the ensuing elections, who will have no recommendation whatever but a certain degree of success in business. Such men are mere traders, and have no conception that politics is not a trade. For the purpose of representation any number of respectable hack-writers in London would do far more credit to their respective constituencies. I think, if Liberal electors were but aware of the small position many of their members occupy, they would prefer to be unrepresented altogether than to be obliged to be any longer connected with them.

Secondly. Before consenting to support any candidate, let inquiry concerning him, or still better inquiry for a better man, be made of some widely connected public person, or one or other of our political associations—say the Liberation Society, or the Parliamentary Committee. If the answer be simply that nothing is known against him, it would be prudent that he should be sent from whence he came. The political societies themselves, I suppose, are not apt to be tempted astray with the hope merely of securing an additional vote in the House, and would not hesitate to declare their opinion against any man—even if he should happen very recently to have given them a subscription. But if they can say nothing very specifically in his favour, it may be taken for granted that there is nothing to be said.

May I add one word to aspiring candidates? I will not impugn their motives. I will not offer them advice. I would simply remind them of the purpose of a House of Commons. It really is not especially designed for the gratification of a huckstering ambition. Nor is it an absolutely necessary climax to success in business. It is a House for politics and legislation, for neither of which sciences are many mere business men very highly qualified. It is no disgrace to them that they should not be; it simply cannot be. Mr. Gladstone or Lord Stanley would, I dare say, make as unsuccessful and ridiculous tradesmen as our ordinary large borough-members make unsuccessful and ridiculous representatives.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

March 28.

A RADICAL.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Thursday, Lord Thurlow took the oaths and signed the Parliamentary Roll on his succession to the title.

THE LAW OF LIMITED LIABILITY.

On the order of the day for going into committee on the recommendation of the Trading Companies' Winding-up Bill, the Earl of DONOUGHMORE, in answer to Lord Grey, said that since the passing of the Limited Liability Act, in 1855, 1,098 companies, with a collective capital of 75,442,887*l.*, had been registered under that act. Out of these between sixty and seventy had ceased their operations, and the remaining 1,030 had at present a capital of upwards of 55,000,000*l.* It was his opinion that the act had exhibited little practical result. Lord OVERSTONE wished to know how much of the capital of these companies had been paid up. The act was founded on dishonest principles, and he should oppose it on every occasion. Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY thought the speech of Lord Overstone calculated to allay rather than increase anxiety as to the working of the Limited Liability Act. He was in favour of the bill. Lord GREY hoped the statement of Lord Overstone would prevent individuals from putting any confidence in joint-stock companies of limited liability. The bill then passed through committee.

ROYAL ASSENT.

On Friday, the Royal Assent was given by commission to the following bills:—Consolidated Fund, 1,252,383*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*; Consolidated Fund, 11,000,000*l.*; Mutiny, Marine Mutiny, Burial Places, Anniversary Days' Observance, Enclosure, and County Courts. The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Salisbury, and the Earl of Hardwicke.

SIR JOHN YOUNG.

Earl ST. GERMAIN inquired whether in declining to produce the papers relating to the Ionian Islands

the Government intended to pass a censure on Sir John Young. The Earl of DERBY said, that his sole reason in declining to produce the papers was, that a discussion would not be for the public good. He had no intention to censure Sir John Young, who had acted with great good sense under difficult circumstances.

INDIAN FINANCE.

A long debate arose on a motion for papers relating to Indian finance by the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH. He complained that the Government had issued Treasury notes, which are equivalent to Exchequer-bills here; that the mode in which it was raised made it a six per cent. loan; and that this proceeding had disturbed the money market, and had depreciated the Four per Cent. Stock, the great stock of the country. The Home Government should take powers to issue 12,000,000*l.* instead of 7,000,000*l.* The Earl of DERBY admitted that the prospects of Indian finance are not so good as they were. In 1860 there would be a deficiency of 11,500,000*l.*, or deducting 1,000,000*l.* which will be received from England, 10,500,000*l.* The Indian Government have resolved not to depend entirely on loans, but to raise new taxes on imports and stamps, which would reduce the deficiency; but that would still render it necessary that a further sum beyond the 7,000,000*l.* should be raised in this country. Several Peers expressed views of Indian finance, more or less gloomy, and the motion was agreed to.

THE BALLOT.

On Monday Lord CAMPBELL presented a petition from Taunton in favour of an extension of the suffrage, provided it was accompanied by the ballot. He was inclined to support the prayer of the petition, for, though he should himself be perfectly satisfied with the open system of voting, he did not view the ballot with that alarm with which many persons regarded it.

THE CONGRESS ON ITALY.

Lord CLARENDON, in moving for the instructions given to Lord Cowley in his recent mission to Vienna, asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, as to the results of that mission, and for some statement on the present condition of European affairs.

Lord MALMESBURY was quite ready to give every information consistently with the public interests. At the end of last month Lord Cowley, who before he quitted Paris had made himself master of the views of the French Government in regard to the Italian question, was sent to Vienna. It was true that he had received no official instructions from her Majesty's Government, but he well understood that it was his office to ascertain in what way he might assist in establishing better relations between the French and Austrian Governments. Lord Cowley had been received at Vienna with the greatest frankness and cordiality, and readily ascertained the points on which Count Buol was ready to enter into negotiations for the preservation of peace. When on the 16th of this month Lord Cowley returned to Paris he found that the French and Russian Governments had been in communication, and that Russia intended to recommend a Congress to the five great Powers to consider the Italian question. Her Majesty's Government had accepted the Congress on certain conditions on the 23rd of this month, since which time the other great Powers had given their consent. It was not, however, yet agreed what details the Congress should discuss. As the question so nearly concerned the social and political condition of Italy, he considered that the Italian States, one and all, should have the means of speaking on the subject. It might be satisfactory for the House to hear that, although a disarmament was not agreed to, both Austria and Piedmont had declared that they would abstain from all hostilities. Under these circumstances, he expressed his conviction that peace would be preserved.

The Vexatious Indictments Bill and the Evidence by Commission Bill passed through committee.

The Railway Tickets Transfer Bill was read a second time.

The Companies Act (1859) Bill, the Medical Act (1858) Amendment Bill, and Oaths Act Amendment Bill, were read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE MAYNOOTH GRANT.

On Wednesday Mr. SPOONER postponed his motion on the Maynooth Grant till next Tuesday.

CHURCH-RATES.

Sir J. TRELAWNY postponed the committee on the Church-rates Abolition Bill till Wednesday, the 30th inst. (this day).

EDINBURGH, &c., ANNUITY-TAX BILL.

Mr. BLACK moved the second reading of this bill, reserving what he had to say its favour till he had the opportunity of replying.

Mr. C. BRUCE, with the view of stopping the further progress of the measure, moved to defer the second reading for six months. He opposed the bill, he said, as a measure of spoliation and robbery, tending to the direct annihilation of the principle of an established church, so far as the city of Edinburgh was concerned, which could not be done without inflicting a heavy blow upon the Established Church of Scotland. The bill, he contended, offered no substitute, justly available for the purpose, that could be relied upon. He was quite ready to lend his assistance in putting this tax upon a better footing.

Mr. BAXTER supported the bill, which was called for, he said, by the great majority of the ratepayers in Edinburgh and Montrose. So far from this being

a covert attempt to overthrow the Established Church, which deserved all the encomiums which had been passed upon it by the hon. member for Elginshire, it was an endeavour to bring to the aid of that Church the support of the voluntary principle. There was a great and growing feeling in the country that all such questions ought to be got rid of, and he appealed to the Government to make a candid and an explicit statement of what they intended to do to settle this question.

Mr. BLACKBURN opposed the bill, characterising it as a most outrageous measure—

This bill simply amounted to a proposition that Edinburgh should not pay a single farthing to any church whatever. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member for Sheffield (Mr. Hadfield) approved this bill because he looked upon it as the beginning of the abolition of the Established Church; but was the House prepared to agree to it for a similar reason? By this bill, too, the people of Edinburgh were not only not to pay anything to the Church, but they were not to give up any of the property of the Church which happened to be in their possession. It contained no provision that lands in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh which had been granted to the Church by Queen Mary, and the grant confirmed by King James, but which had been sold, and the proceeds spent by the town-council, should be restored to the Church; or that the 17,000*l.* received from the North British Railway should be applied to its proper object, the restoration of Trinity College Church. (Hear, hear.) It was a most outrageous bill, which would do no justice at all, and therefore he had no hesitation in voting for the amendment.

Mr. HORSMAN thought the same principle which had been applied to Dissenters in England would apply, and should be applied, to Dissenters in Scotland. The objections to the bill went to the details, to which there might be valid objections; but they were for consideration in the committee. The House was now only asked to affirm the principle of the bill, and to acknowledge that there was a grievance which deserved its consideration. He hoped the Lord-Advocate would assent to the second reading of the present bill, on the understanding that it should not be proceeded with further until the Government measure had been laid on the table.

AFTER SOME REMARKS BY MR. STUART.

The LORD ADVOCATE said, on this question he admitted, not only that the opposition to the tax was not founded upon any improper motives, but that the motives were conscientious ones. It was impossible for him, when he took his present office, to shut his eyes to the fact that this was a question with which, notwithstanding its difficulties, it was necessary to deal, and he prepared a bill which he had endeavoured to bring under the consideration of the Government, and he was now enabled to say that they had assented to its general principle. At the same time, it still required further consideration on his part. With reference to the bill before the House, he was not prepared to assent absolutely and unqualifiedly to the principle of total abolition of the Annuity-tax without knowing in what way a substitute was to be provided. He agreed that the tax was levied in a most unfortunate way; but the principle was mixed up with the question as to a substitute, and the bill proposed the total abolition of the tax without making an adequate provision for the ministers. He could not, therefore, assent to the second reading of the bill.

Mr. MONCREIFF (late Lord-Advocate) said, although he could not bind himself to the details of the bill, or go to its full extent, he approved its principles, and recommended that it should be read a second time, when it might be hereafter considered in conjunction with the Government Bill, so as to see whether some arrangement might not be come to on both sides by which this tax could be put an end to.

Mr. COWAN supported the bill, which was opposed by Mr. BAILLIE. Sir W. DUNBAR advocated the principle of abolition. He maintained that this tax was identical in its principle with Ministers' Money in Ireland, which had been abolished. Mr. SCOTT considered the real question to be whether the proposed substitute was sufficient; he disputed its sufficiency, and opposed the second reading of the bill. Lord ELCHO was anxious to see this vexatious question settled, but he did not regard this bill as a just and reasonable settlement, and, as the Government had promised a bill, he should oppose its second reading. Mr. LABOUCHERE thought this tax stood upon the same footing as Ministers' Money in Ireland. The question now was whether the tax, as it stood, should be abolished. He was not satisfied with the substitute proposed by the bill; but that was a question which might be considered in the committee. Mr. MACKIE opposed the bill. Ministers' Money in Ireland had not been abolished, he observed, without providing a sufficient substitute.

Mr. BRIGHT would recommend the hon. gentleman who had proposed this bill not to assent to the suggestions which had been made that he should withdraw it.

They had had an example this session of what was to be expected from the Government, with reference to a somewhat kindred subject—that of Church-rates, and that example did not encourage him to believe that the Government would be likely to introduce a measure which would settle the question of the annuity-tax in a satisfactory manner. That tax had been described as a grievance which had introduced into and kept alive in Edinburgh the demon of hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness. If that were true, he thought the House might look very favourably upon a bill which was notoriously approved by an enormous majority, not only of the population, but of the educated classes in Edinburgh. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Bright) was almost afraid of saying anything about population, and was obliged to appeal to what the right hon. Secretary for the Colonies called "the cultivated intelligence of the

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was also much higher than in other parishes in Suffolk, for the average of each parish throughout the county was but 99% for repairs, and 51% for other purposes. Comparing Ipswich with its twelve parishes with Norwich, which had thirty-six, it would be found that the expenses of repairs for the twelve churches were half as much as for the thirty-six, viz., at Ipswich, 447% ; and at Norwich, 909%. With respect to the expenses of the services, the disproportion was more striking still, for at Norwich they were 513%, while at Ipswich they were 529%. But when he came to take the Ipswich parishes in detail, as contained in Mr. Walpole's return, he found, that notwithstanding the uniformity of the service, and that there was about the same official staff, there were discrepancies which were inexplicable. Thus in St. Mary Tower, the expenses in seven years had been 554% 8s. ; in St. Matthew's, 587% 13s. ; and in St. Mary Key—which he believed was not overcrowded—(a laugh)—459% 5s. ; but in St. Mary at the Elms, they were only 56% ; at St. Nicholas, 137% 10s. 3d. ; and St. Stephen's, 175%, though at the last named church there was evening and also a weekly service. Now, even as political economists and financial reformers, it behooved them to look into these matters, and to ask where the money went to. (Hear, hear.) He would not insinuate that the money was improperly expended—he would say it was extraordinary. (Laughter.)—*Abridged from the Suffolk Chronicle.*

DISMISSAL OF A CHURCH-RATE SUMMONS.—Mr. Reynolds, of Fildes, in the parish of Bray, appeared before the magistrates sitting at Maidenhead, to answer to two separate summonses for Church-rates. He obtained the assistance of Mr. John Bennett, of London. The oldest rate was found to have been appropriated to illegal purposes, and it had been demanded more than twelve months before the summons was obtained, so there was no difficulty in getting this case dismissed. In the other case, there had been no estimate produced to the vestry ; and on cross-examination, the churchwarden admitted that he was going to make good out of this rate what he was out of pocket in the other rate, that not having produced enough by about 20%. Of course this would have been fatal to the rate ; but it was very clear that it had been or would be appropriated to other illegal purposes. The magistrates had, therefore, no difficulty in coming to a decision in this case also, which, of course, was dismissed.

TRACTARIANS ADVOCATING THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.—The *Union* inserts a letter signed "Catholicus," who cites "proofs" that the Immaculate Conception is the doctrine of the English Church! What next?

THE LATE CHRISTIAN UNION CORRESPONDENCE IN AUSTRALIA.—The London Tractarian Union have sent an address to the Dean and Chapter of Adelaide approving of the stand which they had made against admitting the Rev. Mr. Binney to the pulpits of the Episcopal Church in Australia ; and they also censure the Bishop of Adelaide's letter to that eminent Congregationalist. The proceedings of which they disapprove they regard "as a projected aggression upon the doctrine and discipline of the Catholic Church."

PRAYER FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES.—The Rev. E. L. Ward, of Blunworth, Hants, "feeling deeply the extreme imprudence of which Lord Derby has been guilty"—in allowing the Prince of Wales to visit Rome, has for the last three Sundays made the visit of the Prince the subject of prayer, and has prayed that he may be preserved "from the dangers to which he will be exposed during his residence at Rome, the headquarters of Popish error, superstition, and idolatry."

MILITARY SALUTES AT MALTA.—In reply to Major Knox, a few evenings ago, Sir E. B. Lytton made the following satisfactory statement :—He believed that there was at Malta an old guard order according to which the host had been saluted. In order to put an end to that practice the Government had given instructions to the Governor to adhere strictly and exclusively to the circular of Lord Hill, and, therefore, in future the host would not be saluted in that island. He had heard no complaints from any other place. The Bishop of Malta, as he had already endeavoured to explain, was not only a religious person, but, in the eye of the Maltese, was the representative of their grand and chivalrous history. He had precedence in the island next to the representative of Royalty. The honours paid to him referred only to his old connexion with the knights of Malta, and were those due to a brigadier-general. He believed that it would be extremely dangerous, and would produce great disaffection in Malta, to withdraw those honours, at least during the life of the present archbishop, more especially as he had always shown a very warm attachment to the Crown. At the same time, as these honours were accorded to him in his civil capacity and on account of the historical associations of which he was the representative, the Government had considered that they should not be paid when he was bearing or accompanying the host. They had, therefore, given instructions that these honours should only be paid to him while he was in his civil capacity ; that when he was passing with the host or accompanying a procession bearing it they should be dispensed with, and that Lord Hill's circular should be enforced.

THE REV. MR. BINNEY has been lecturing at Melbourne and its suburbs with great success. The rev. gentleman delivered last evening what is feared to be his farewell sermon, at the Wesley Church—one of the most magnificent edifices that the city can boast of. The congregation was a very numerous one.—*Melbourne Herald, February 4.*

Religious Intelligence.

SURREY CHAPEL.—On Sunday afternoon, Edward Ball, Esq., M.P., for Cambridgeshire, addressed about 3,000 children and 300 teachers of Sabbath-schools, in Surrey Chapel (the Rev. Newman Hall's). Great numbers were unable to obtain admission.

ECCLESTON CHAPEL, PIMLICO.—Last Monday evening, 28th inst., an interesting public meeting was held on behalf of the London Missionary Society. Sir C. E. Eardley, Bart., presided. E. Ball, Esq., M.P. ; F. Crossley, Esq., M.P. ; the Revs. C. J. Goodhart, Dr. Fry, Dr. Archer, Joseph Mullens, Samuel Martin, Spencer Pearsall, and other friends, took part in the meeting.

APPRENTICESHIP SOCIETY.—The half-yearly general meeting of the subscribers and friends of the Society for Assisting to Apprentice the Children of Dissenting Ministers was held at the Congregational Library, Finsbury-circus, on Tuesday morning, March 29th, 1859, C. J. Metcalfe, Esq., in the chair, when eight out of sixteen candidates were elected to the benefit of the institution.

HALIFAX SUNDAY AFTERNOON LECTURES.—The Rev. W. Walters delivered the last of these lectures for the present season on Sunday afternoon last, taking for his subject, "Every man for himself ; God for us all." There was a crowded audience. The cost of these services (including the rent of the hall and advertising) has been borne by the working people, for whose benefit they have been conducted ; and after the payment of all bills, a surplus remains for the funds of the Infirmary. The spiritual results have been more rich and striking than on any former occasion. Mr. Walters announced at the close of the lecture on Sunday, that he had engaged the hall for next winter.

COMMERCIAL-ROAD CHAPEL SUNDAY-SCHOOL.—On Wednesday, March 23rd, the annual meeting was held, when about 230 friends sat down to tea ; after which a public meeting was held. A. S. Ayrton, Esq., M.P., was to have presided, but in his absence the Rev. G. W. Pegg, minister of the place, took the chair. The meeting was addressed by the Revs. J. H. Hinton, John Kennedy, Dr. Hewlett, Philip Dickerson, and W. Woodhouse, and by Mr. Hartley, deputation from the East London Sunday-school Union. A note since received from Mr. Ayrton states that he mistook his road, and could not get to the meeting till too late. He says, "Express my regret at this accident, as I was particularly anxious to be present."

FIELD-LANE RAGGED SCHOOLS.—A meeting of the friends and promoters of these schools was held on Wednesday in the School-room, Victoria-street, Holborn-hill, for the purpose of awarding prizes to scholars who had kept the situations obtained for them by the Institution for twelve months with good characters. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided. 164 scholars, one-half of whom were girls, came up for prizes ranging from 2s. 6d. to 10s. The Noble Chairman having delivered addresses to the children, expressive of the extreme satisfaction felt by the Committee of the school at the creditable manner in which so large a proportion of scholars had maintained the respectable positions in which they had been placed through the instrumentality of the Society, Mr. S. Tawell read a paper which entered at considerable length into the system pursued by the Ragged School Union with regard to awarding prizes to the scholars. The Rev. J. W. Laughlin, Mr. John McGregor, and Mr. Joseph Payne delivered appropriate addresses to the scholars.

EDUCATIONAL MOVEMENTS AT CLAYLANDS, CLAPHAM-ROAD.—On Wednesday the fourth tea-meeting in connexion with the schools at this place was held. The week before the parents of the children took tea together in the school-room, to the number of 150, H. R. Ellington, Esq., in the chair. The following day the senior classes did the same, and the next day the junior and infant classes, to the number of 160. On Wednesday the working school was entertained. This school was set on foot by some benevolent ladies for the purpose of enabling the elder girls to work for the ragged-school children. The number of working-girls is thirty, and with the aid of their teachers a great number of useful garments are made up and given away as prizes at the annual festival of the ragged-school children in Wyndham-road. On Sunday last the Rev. Baldwin Brown, B.A., preached two sermons and made a collection for the New College at St. John's-wood, and the ragged schools at Lambeth, founded by the late Henry Beaufoy, Esq.

THE SUNDAY EVENING SPECIAL SERVICES.—On Sunday night there was a very large attendance at St. Paul's, the preacher being the Venerable Harvey Goodwin, who has recently been appointed to the deanery of Ely.—At Westminster Abbey the sermon was preached by the Rev. J. Lawrell, M.A., incumbent of St. Matthew's Church, City-road.—At Exeter Hall a new series of services was commenced, the Bishop of Carlisle being the preacher.—The Nonconformist services at St. James's Hall were well attended. The Rev. Newman Hall delivered an eloquent and impressive discourse on the merits of a free and full salvation, from the words, "God so loved the world that he gave his only-begotten Son, that whoso believed on him might not perish, but have everlasting life." The Hall was quite as full as at the evening service, and a larger number would have been present had the building been capable of containing them. It is announced that the afternoon services are to be discontinued for the present. The evening service was conducted by the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, who attracted so large a number of persons that every seat was occupied

and every avenue blocked up before the rev. gentleman entered the pulpit. He selected for his text Luke xvi. 22 : "And it came to pass that the beggar died, and was carried by the angels into Abraham's bosom ; the rich man also died, and was buried." The following gentlemen will conduct the service on successive Sunday evenings :—The Rev. John Graham, of Craven Chapel ; the Rev. George Smith, of Poplar ; the Rev. G. B. Macdonald, (Wesleyan) ; the Rev. W. Brock, of Bloomsbury Chapel ; the Rev. Richard Roberts, the Rev. Joshua Harrison, of Camden-town ; the Rev. Samuel Martin, of Westminster Chapel ; and the Rev. W. Morley Panshon (Wesleyan).

CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONS.—In accordance with the resolutions which we published a few weeks since, a committee has been engaged in making arrangements by which the Home Missionary Society shall be reinvigorated, and its operations specially directed to the provinces, where it will work through and in conjunction with the County Association. They have just taken an important step, which has the cordial approval of all the friends who have interested themselves in this matter, and will, we are sure, commend itself to the denomination generally. They have invited the Rev. J. H. Wilson to undertake the secretaryship. Mr. Wilson's experience in organising evangelising movements ; his peculiar aptness in exciting churches to the adoption of plans of usefulness ; his tried energy and perseverance, all mark him out as a most suitable man for a post of this description. We believe he has accepted the office but for a limited time only ; the evangelisation of London is the great work at which he feels himself specially called to labour.—*Patriot.* [This statement is, it seems, premature. The matter is still under consideration.]

HAVANT, HANTS.—CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL.—On Wednesday, March 16th, services were conducted in this place in connexion with the ordination of the Rev. W. Tidd Matson. The Rev. W. Young, B.A., of Portsmouth, read a portion of Scripture and engaged in prayer. The Rev. Thomas Cousins, of Portsea, preached the introductory discourse on the nature of a true Christian church. The Rev. J. Varty, of Fareham, asked the usual questions, which having been satisfactorily answered, the Rev. A. Ewing, M.A., of Gosport, offered up the ordination prayer. The charge to the minister was delivered by the Rev. John Frost, Principal of the Theological Seminary, Cotton End (Mr. Matson's tutor). The Rev. J. Morgan, of Emsworth, offered up the concluding prayer. Tea was provided for the friends assembled in the British school-room, which was tastefully decorated with evergreens and Scripture mottoes appropriate to the occasion. In the evening the sermon to the people was preached by the Rev. W. Spencer Edwards, of London. The Revs. J. Stokes, Davey, Sainsbury, W. Dorling, and E. Davis (Baptist), were also present and took part in the services.

Correspondence.

OUR REPRESENTATIVES.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—It is now very certain that a general election is close at hand, although, perhaps, not quite so close as many of us thought a week ago. In prospect of such an event, the political societies are, or should be, casting about for suitable candidates for suitable boroughs—the boroughs are looking out for more acceptable representatives—and ambitious men, great and little, are on the *qui vive* for the weak, the widowed, and the discontented amongst the donors of parliamentary power. It is of the last importance to us, in such circumstances, to secure able, upright, and respectable gentlemen—I use the term advisedly—to represent our principles at the hustings. May I be permitted to offer one or two suggestions to Liberal electors on this subject?

Any one who can remember the House of Commons as it was before 1832, and who is at all acquainted with its present composition, must know that it has gradually undergone a very considerable change. Under the old *regime*, it was scarcely possible for any man who did not live within the charmed circle of the aristocracy to obtain a seat in that House. A few "adventurers," such as Burke, succeeded in doing so ; and a few well-known independent Liberals, such as Hunt and Cobbett, got in by the "skin of their teeth ;" but the majority, like Francis Horner, were compelled to accept their seats as direct gifts from the upper class. The result was a House mainly composed of the aristocracy and its nominees. Under the new *regime*, the landed influence has been useful in securing seats, but it has not, as a rule, been necessary. A good public reputation, a popular address, plenty of money, or a brazen face, has ordinarily stood a fair chance of success with most English boroughs. It is, however, getting to be a public calamity that the possession of either or both of the last two qualifications should so often secure success. The consequence has been the return of men to the House of Commons who have adorned no profession but that of the pocket, who have done nothing there but gratify their small personal vanities, and who, if they have not degraded the parties to which they have attached themselves, have done a great deal to lower them in parliamentary influence and public estimation. Most disastrously, these men have almost uniformly attached themselves to one or other section of the Liberal party. Indeed, the Conservatives would not have them. Generally, I am sorry to say, they have been Radicals, and very generally, for the sake of their votes, the Radical party has not, at all times, hesitated to court them.

Now, there is room, of course, for a very legitimate difference of opinion concerning the utility of returning such men to the House of Commons. It may be urged that they are generally men of business, and that, therefore, they can be useful in financial matters. If they were found to be so I should say not a word against them. Nothing so much needs a thorough and searching investigation as the Public Income and Expenditure.

and no better service could be rendered by a member of Parliament, than the bringing of this matter before the House. But these men do not do it. In the first place they are not capable of it, and, in the second place, their station in the House is so low, that if they were to attempt it they would scarcely be listened to.

Or, it may be urged, secondly, that they are really representative men; that they have the prejudices, thoughts, and feelings of the great middle class, and that, therefore, it is only fitting that they should sit in the house of the representatives. Very well! Yet, when a class sends a man to represent it, it usually sends not its average man but its best man. It sends a man who is capable of putting its interests ably and fairly before others; who can defend its rights, and who is qualified on all occasions to be its spokesman. But these men have scarcely the average intellect of a London Common-Council man. Their ordinary single qualification is a heavy purse; then extra qualifications are fat heads, obtuse intellects, intense arrogance, ignorant prejudices, and the lowest motives. Your readers will be able, in a few minutes, to count dozens of such men now in the House. They are those who always show offence if they are not, in their own opinion, sufficiently consulted about intended motions; who, because they cannot lead, will not follow; who, with their wives, are most open to Cambridge-house influences; who will invite you to brandy-and-water in the smoking-room; "whose talk is of bullocks."

Well, Sir, I hope there will not be found to be two opinions as to the expediency of not increasing the class of members I have described; but there was never greater danger of doing this than at present. Can this danger be avoided? I think it may be, if the Liberal committees in the various boroughs will adopt two very simple rules with regard to the selection of candidates:—

First. Never to choose a man merely because he professes Liberal principles, and has only money to back them. In the public service, if not in the House of Commons, an ounce of brains, with a good character, is worth any quantity of bullion. There will be scores of persons offering themselves at the ensuing elections, who will have no recommendation whatever but a certain degree of success in business. Such men are mere traders, and have no conception that politics is not a trade. For the purpose of representation any number of respectable hack-writers in London would do far more credit to their respective constituencies. I think, if Liberal electors were but aware of the small position many of their members occupy, they would prefer to be unrepresented altogether than to be obliged to be any longer connected with them.

Secondly. Before consenting to support any candidate, let inquiry concerning him, or still better inquiry for a better man, be made of some widely connected public person, or one or other of our political associations—say the Liberation Society, or the Parliamentary Committee. If the answer be simply that nothing is known against him, it would be prudent that he should be sent from whence he came. The political societies themselves, I suppose, are not apt to be tempted astray with the hope merely of securing an additional vote in the House, and would not hesitate to declare their opinion against any man—even if he should happen very recently to have given them a subscription. But if they can say nothing very specifically in his favour, it may be taken for granted that there is nothing to be said.

May I add one word to aspiring candidates? I will not impugn their motives. I will not offer them advice. I would simply remind them of the purpose of a House of Commons. It really is not especially designed for the gratification of a huckstering ambition. Nor is it an absolutely necessary climax to success in business. It is a House for politics and legislation, for neither of which sciences are many mere business men very highly qualified. It is no disgrace to them that they should not be; it simply cannot be. Mr. Gladstone or Lord Stanley would, I dare say, make as unsuccessful and ridiculous tradesmen as our ordinary large borough-members make unsuccessful and ridiculous representatives.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

March 28.

A RADICAL.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Thursday, Lord Thurlow took the oaths and signed the Parliamentary Roll on his succession to the title.

THE LAW OF LIMITED LIABILITY.

On the order of the day for going into committee on the recommitment of the Trading Companies' Winding-up Bill, the Earl of DONOUGHMORE, in answer to Lord Grey, said that since the passing of the Limited Liability Act, in 1855, 1,098 companies, with a collective capital of 75,442,887*l.*, had been registered under that act. Out of these between sixty and seventy had ceased their operations, and the remaining 1,030 had at present a capital of upwards of 55,000,000*l.* It was his opinion that the act had exhibited little practical result. Lord OVERSTONE wished to know how much of the capital of these companies had been paid up. The act was founded on dishonest principles, and he should oppose it on every occasion. Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY thought the speech of Lord Overstone calculated to allay rather than increase anxiety as to the working of the Limited Liability Act. He was in favour of the bill. Lord GREY hoped the statement of Lord Overstone would prevent individuals from putting any confidence in joint-stock companies of limited liability. The bill then passed through committee.

ROYAL ASSENT.

On Friday, the Royal Assent was given by commission to the following bills:—Consolidated Fund, 1,252,383*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*; Consolidated Fund, 11,000,000*l.*; Mutiny, Marine Mutiny, Burial Places, Anniversary Days' Observance, Enclosure, and County Courts. The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Salisbury, and the Earl of Hardwicke.

SIR JOHN YOUNG.

Earl ST. GERMAN inquired whether in declining to produce the papers relating to the Ionian Islands

the Government intended to pass a censure on Sir John Young. The Earl of DERBY said, that his sole reason in declining to produce the papers was, that a discussion would not be for the public good. He had no intention to censure Sir John Young, who had acted with great good sense under difficult circumstances.

INDIAN FINANCE.

A long debate arose on a motion for papers relating to Indian finance by the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH. He complained that the Government had issued Treasury notes, which are equivalent to Exchequer-bills here; that the mode in which it was raised made it a six per cent. loan; and that this proceeding had disturbed the money market, and had depreciated the Four per Cent. Stock, the great stock of the country. The Home Government should take powers to issue 12,000,000*l.* instead of 7,000,000*l.* The Earl of DERBY admitted that the prospects of Indian finance are not so good as they were. In 1860 there would be a deficiency of 11,500,000*l.*, or deducting 1,000,000*l.* which will be received from England, 10,500,000*l.* The Indian Government have resolved not to depend entirely on loans, but to raise new taxes on imports and stamps, which would reduce the deficiency; but that would still render it necessary that a further sum beyond the 7,000,000*l.* should be raised in this country. Several Peers expressed views of Indian finance, more or less gloomy, and the motion was agreed to.

THE BALLOT.

On Monday Lord CAMPELLE presented a petition from Taunton in favour of an extension of the suffrage, provided it was accompanied by the ballot. He was inclined to support the prayer of the petition, for, though he should himself be perfectly satisfied with the open system of voting, he did not view the ballot with that alarm with which many persons regarded it.

THE CONGRESS ON ITALY.

Lord CLARENDON, in moving for the instructions given to Lord Cowley in his recent mission to Vienna, asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, as to the results of that mission, and for some statement on the present condition of European affairs.

Lord MALMESBURY was quite ready to give every information consistently with the public interests. At the end of last month Lord Cowley, who before he quitted Paris had made himself master of the views of the French Government in regard to the Italian question, was sent to Vienna. It was true that he had received no official instructions from her Majesty's Government, but he well understood that it was his office to ascertain in what way he might assist in establishing better relations between the French and Austrian Governments. Lord Cowley had been received at Vienna with the greatest frankness and cordiality, and readily ascertained the points on which Count Buol was ready to enter into negotiations for the preservation of peace. When on the 16th of this month Lord Cowley returned to Paris he found that the French and Russian Governments had been in communication, and that Russia intended to recommend a Congress to the five great Powers to consider the Italian question. Her Majesty's Government had accepted the Congress on certain conditions on the 23rd of this month, since which time the other great Powers had given their consent. It was not, however, yet agreed what details the Congress should discuss. As the question so nearly concerned the social and political condition of Italy, he considered that the Italian States, one and all, should have the means of speaking on the subject. It might be satisfactory for the House to hear that, although a disarmament was not agreed to, both Austria and Piedmont had declared that they would abstain from all hostilities. Under these circumstances, he expressed his conviction that peace would be preserved.

The Vexatious Indictments Bill and the Evidence by Commission Bill passed through committee.

The Railway Tickets Transfer Bill was read a second time.

The Companies Act (1859) Bill, the Medical Act (1858) Amendment Bill, and Oaths Act Amendment Bill, were read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE MAYNOUTH GRANT.

On Wednesday Mr. SPOONER postponed his motion on the Maynouth Grant till next Tuesday.

CHURCH-RATES.

Sir J. TRELAWNY postponed the committee on the Church-rates Abolition Bill till Wednesday, the 30th inst. (this day).

EDINBURGH, &c., ANNUITY-TAX BILL.

Mr. BLACK moved the second reading of this bill, reserving what he had to say its favour till he had the opportunity of replying.

Mr. C. BRUCE, with the view of stopping the further progress of the measure, moved to defer the second reading for six months. He opposed the bill, he said, as a measure of spoliation and robbery, tending to the direct annihilation of the principle of an established church, so far as the city of Edinburgh was concerned, which could not be done without inflicting a heavy blow upon the Established Church of Scotland. The bill, he contended, offered no substitute, justly available for the purpose, that could be relied upon. He was quite ready to lend his assistance in putting this tax upon a better footing.

Mr. BAXTER supported the bill, which was called for, he said, by the great majority of the ratepayers in Edinburgh and Montrose. So far from this being

a covert attempt to overthrow the Established Church, which deserved all the encomiums which had been passed upon it by the hon. member for Elginshire, it was an endeavour to bring to the aid of that Church the support of the voluntary principle. There was a great and growing feeling in the country that all such questions ought to be got rid of, and he appealed to the Government to make a candid and an explicit statement of what they intended to do to settle this question.

Mr. BLACKBURN opposed the bill, characterising it as a most outrageous measure—

This bill simply amounted to a proposition that Edinburgh should not pay a single farthing to any church whatever. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member for Sheffield (Mr. Hadfield) approved this bill because he looked upon it as the beginning of the abolition of the Established Church; but was the House prepared to agree to it for a similar reason? By this bill, too, the people of Edinburgh were not only not to pay anything to the Church, but they were not to give up any of the property of the Church which happened to be in their possession. It contained no provision that lands in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh which had been granted to the Church by Queen Mary, and the grant confirmed by King James, but which had been sold, and the proceeds spent by the town-council, should be restored to the Church; or that the 17,000*l.* received from the North British Railway should be applied to its proper object, the restoration of Trinity College Church. (Hear, hear.) It was a most outrageous bill, which would do no justice at all, and therefore he had no hesitation in voting for the amendment.

Mr. HORSMAN thought the same principle which had been applied to Dissenters in England would apply, and should be applied, to Dissenters in Scotland. The objections to the bill went to the details, to which there might be valid objections; but they were for consideration in the committee. The House was now only asked to affirm the principle of the bill, and to acknowledge that there was a grievance which deserved its consideration. He hoped the Lord-Advocate would assent to the second reading of the present bill, on the understanding that it should not be proceeded with further until the Government measure had been laid on the table.

After some remarks by Mr. SKEWART,

The LORD ADVOCATE said, on this question he admitted, not only that the opposition to the tax was not founded upon any improper motives, but that the motives were conscientious ones. It was impossible for him, when he took his present office, to shut his eyes to the fact that this was a question with which, notwithstanding its difficulties, it was necessary to deal, and he prepared a bill which he had endeavoured to bring under the consideration of the Government, and he was now enabled to say that they had assented to its general principle. At the same time, it still required further consideration on his part. With reference to the bill before the House, he was not prepared to assent absolutely and unqualifiedly to the principle of total abolition of the Annuity-tax without knowing in what way a substitute was to be provided. He agreed that the tax was levied in a most unfortunate way; but the principle was mixed up with the question as to a substitute, and the bill proposed the total abolition of the tax without making an adequate provision for the ministers. He could not, therefore, assent to the second reading of the bill.

Mr. MONCREIFF (late Lord-Advocate) said, although he could not bind himself to the details of the bill, or go to its full extent, he approved its principles, and recommended that it should be read a second time, when it might be hereafter considered in conjunction with the Government Bill, so as to see whether some arrangement might not be come to on both sides by which this tax could be put an end to.

Mr. COWAN supported the bill, which was opposed by Mr. BAILLIE. Sir W. DUNBAR advocated the principle of abolition. He maintained that this tax was identical in its principle with Ministers' Money in Ireland, which had been abolished. Mr. SCOTT considered the real question to be whether the proposed substitute was sufficient; he disputed its sufficiency, and opposed the second reading of the bill. Lord ELCHO was anxious to see this vexatious question settled, but he did not regard this bill as a just and reasonable settlement, and, as the Government had promised a bill, he should oppose its second reading. Mr. LABOUCHERE thought this tax stood upon the same footing as Ministers' Money in Ireland. The question now was whether the tax, as it stood, should be abolished. He was not satisfied with the substitute proposed by the bill; but that was a question which might be considered in the committee. Mr. MACKIE opposed the bill. Ministers' Money in Ireland had not been abolished, he observed, without providing a sufficient substitute.

Mr. BRIGHT would recommend the hon. gentleman who had proposed this bill not to assent to the suggestions which had been made that he should withdraw it.

They had had an example this session of what was to be expected from the Government, with reference to a somewhat kindred subject—that of Church-rates, and that example did not encourage him to believe that the Government would be likely to introduce a measure which would settle the question of the annuity-tax in a satisfactory manner. That tax had been described as a grievance which had introduced into and kept alive in Edinburgh the demon of hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness. If that were true, he thought the House might look very favourably upon a bill which was notoriously approved by an enormous majority, not only of the population, but of the educated classes in Edinburgh. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Bright) was almost afraid of saying anything about population, and was obliged to appeal to what the right hon. Secretary for the Colonies called "the cultivated intelligence of the

ORIGINAL
DEFECTIVE

country." (A laugh.) He ventured to say that the cultivated intelligence of Edinburgh was as five to one in favour of the population of the hon. member for that city. ("No, no.") There was no doubt about it—not the slightest. ("Hear, hear," and "No.") Why, in a city where population were so attentive to all their religious duties, could not the ministers of the Established Church rely upon the same sources of income upon which the ministers of the Free Church and of the United Presbyterian Church depended? If it were desired to find means for the payment of these ministers, there were plenty of such resources available in Scotland. There were scores of parishes in the north of Scotland in which stipends were paid to unhappy ministers who could find no congregations for their churches, and there could be no difficulty in amalgamating those parishes in such a manner as to leave ample means for providing satisfactory incomes for ministers of the same church in Edinburgh. He did not recommend that. He only said that there was such a source if they chose to have recourse to it. He did not mistake when he said that there was scarcely any difference of opinion among the population of Edinburgh with respect to the necessity of settling this question, and the propriety and justice of settling it upon such terms as had been proposed.

Mr. ESTCOURT said that they all agreed that it was desirable to get rid of this tax, but the question was how it should be done. Many hon. gentlemen had stated that much better means than those proposed by the present bill might be provided for effecting the same object, and the Lord-Advocate had expressed his intention to introduce a measure on the subject which, he believed, would be more satisfactory than the bill of the hon. member for Edinburgh. Why, then, should that hon. gentleman insist upon proceeding with the second reading of a bill many provisions of which were not approved by the hon. gentlemen who expressed their intention to vote for it? He would suggest that the hon. gentleman should postpone the second reading for a fortnight, by which nothing would be lost, and the House would then have an opportunity of considering the measure of the Lord-Advocate.

Mr. ELLICE, sen., said, that inasmuch as no such proposition was involved in the present bill he would vote for the second reading, and he hoped that if the Lord-Advocate succeeded in defeating this bill he would not have recourse to the expedient of relieving the complaining tax-payers at the expense of the public funds.

Lord DUNCAN, being most anxious to get rid of the tax, could at present see no way of promoting that object except by voting for the second reading of this bill. (Hear, hear.) He would suggest that this bill should be proceeded with, and that as soon as the Government bill had been introduced, both should be referred to a select committee.

Mr. BLACK replied. He said the tax was injurious not only to morals and religion, but to the Church of Scotland itself. He believed the eyes of the Presbytery of Edinburgh were directed towards the Consolidated Fund—an inclination which he was sure would never be sanctioned by that House. His own bill was free from any such objections, and on that ground he considered it worthy of their favourable consideration.

The House then divided—

For the second reading ...	216
Against it ...	176
Majority ...	40

The announcement of the numbers was hailed with loud cheers from the Opposition.

Mr. COWAN wished to know, after the significant decision which had just been pronounced, when the Lord-Advocate would introduce the Government bill? (Hear.)

The LORD-ADVOCATE, who was almost inaudible, was understood to say that he could not name any day for its introduction at present.

The committee on the bill was fixed for next Wednesday week.

POOR RELIEF (IRELAND).

Mr. GREGORY moved the second reading of the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill. Under the existing law all pauper children abandoned to the care of the Poor-law authorities were registered and educated as Protestants. This regulation, in districts where the majority, or even the whole, of the population were Roman Catholics, was considered unjust. The question had excited much irritation, which the present bill, whose details were briefly explained by the hon. member, was designed to remove.

Lord J. BROWNE contended that in places where the population was almost exclusively Catholic, these children should be registered and brought up as Catholics.

Mr. GREGAN thought that no reason had been given for changing our law on a mere probability. He moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. MONSIELL then rose amid loud cries for Lord Naas, who, except the Attorney-General for Ireland, was the sole occupant of the Treasury bench. The right hon. gentleman said he thought it was incumbent upon her Majesty's Government to declare what their opinions were upon a subject so important as that under discussion. (Cries of "Hear, hear.")

Mr. DOBBS moved the adjournment of the debate. (Cries of "Naas, Naas!")

Mr. OSBORNE thought the Government were bound to state what were the opinions they entertained with respect to the question. But notwithstanding the expression of the sentiments of the House in that respect, the noble lord opposite (Lord Naas) and the Attorney-General for Ireland seemed, like Theseus, immovable. (Laughter.) *Sedet aternumque sedebit.* (Renewed laughter.) He for one called upon the Government to state their views

upon the subject. The noble lord and his colleague appeared to be determined to remain silent with respect to it, but if they persevered in that course the Roman Catholic members would have no difficulty in coming to a conclusion as to what their intentions really were. (Hear, hear.)

Lord NAAS said it was not now many minutes from the hour at which, in accordance with the rules of the House, the debate must close, and he should therefore ask if it was reasonable that he should be expected, under these circumstances, to enter upon the discussion of the measure. (Hear, hear.) The question with which the bill dealt was one, he was ready to acknowledge, which ought to be settled, but then that object could, he thought, be secured in some better way than that which was proposed by the hon. member for Galway. If his hon. friend's bill were to pass into a law it would, he felt persuaded, instead of diminishing, increase the evils which it was his object to remedy. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. WHITESIDE said that the tone which the hon. and gallant member for Dover had adopted was not exactly what ought to be assumed towards the Government. (Hear, hear.) The hon. and gallant gentleman in effect said:—"What presumption it is on your part to remain silent when I wish you to speak." (Cheers and laughter.) But, with all respect for the hon. and gallant gentleman, he must be permitted to say that if the bill under discussion were passed into a law its effect would be to increase the confusion and the bickerings in the boards of guardians in Ireland which it was intended to remove. (Hear, hear.)

The hour being a quarter to six, the debate was then adjourned.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

On Thursday Mr. Mitchell having inquired whether the Government intended to persist in maintaining the uniformity of town and county franchise as the principle of their bill for representative reform, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied:—

Sir, it is impossible for me to give a categorical answer to a question of this kind addressed to me at this moment. It would demand a statement both of argument and of detail, which could not be compressed within the legitimate scope of a reply to a question put to a Minister on this occasion. (Cheers.) But, sir, this I will say to the hon. gentleman, that when I introduced the bill for the amendment of the representation of the people it was the opinion of my colleagues that there was no provision in that measure which might not in committee be beneficially submitted to that calm and impartial consideration (cheers and laughter) which the House had pledged itself to her Majesty to give to this question (renewed cheers), and without which pledge on the part of this assembly, considering the circumstances under which we acceded to power, that bill would certainly not have been introduced. (Cheers.)

The Reform debate was then resumed by Mr. M. GIBSON, who brought back the question to its proper limits, and treated it with great force and animation. He contended that the Government Bill would not settle reform, but would produce universal dissatisfaction; and he agreed with his hon. friend the member for Birmingham when he said, in one of his able speeches on reform, that "there was no bill so revolutionary as a bad bill." (Hear, hear.) Therefore, it behoved the House to hesitate before consenting to the present proposition.

Let him ask what was the meaning of the doctrine of the right hon. gentleman the Secretary for the Colonies in claiming for himself and his friends the merit of being the especial guardians of the middle classes? They were now, then, the friends of the middle classes, and no longer "the farmers' friends," as they used to be. (Cheers and laughter.) If the cry now was to be "the friends of the middle classes," he conceived that nothing could be devised more dangerous than that a party in the State should base itself on the exclusion of the great mass of the working people from political power by arrogating to themselves to be the especial friends of the middle classes. (Hear, hear.) For one he disliked the doctrine of being a friend to any particular class. He wished to see a free, fair, and full representation of the people, and he felt that unless the House was prepared to reduce the borough franchise, there could not be admitted within the electoral pale any considerable portion of the working classes of this country. (Hear, hear.) If it be not right in the opinion of the Government to admit the working classes to any considerable share of political power, let that be openly declared, but let them not be mocked with this delusion of 60s. in a savings-bank. (Hear, hear.) But if this were not the opinion of the Government, he maintained that there was no other mode that he knew of at present for admitting any considerable numbers of the industrial classes of this country to the exercise of electoral power, but by the reduction of the franchise in boroughs and cities. (Hear, hear.)

Parliamentary Reform must be carried—if it ever was carried—by a Government that had the confidence of Parliament (cheers), and he hoped they might live to see the day when, after the adoption of a good measure of Parliamentary Reform, they might have Governments that enjoyed the confidence of the House of Commons, and Houses of Commons that enjoyed the confidence of the country. (Cheers.)

Mr. ADDERLEY replied on behalf of Government. He contended that, under the provisions of the bill, every man of intelligence and industry would be able to obtain a vote; and denied that there is any desire for the suffrage apart from the influence of demagogues.

When Mr. Adderley resumed his seat, a dozen

members rose together, and there were loud cries for Mr. B. Osborne, but Mr. HEADLAM was indicated by the Speaker, and kept his advantage. He spoke at some length in support of the bill.

Mr. BENTINCK would vote for the second reading of the present bill, although he objected to some of its details, which, however, might be amended in committee. Lord John Russell wound up his eloquent speech by saying that he had been the friend of reform when young, and that he would not desert it now that he was old.

The noble lord, however, omitted a very important period of his career; and if any distinguished historian should devote his time to writing "the middle ages" of the noble lord—(laughter)—he would describe the noble lord as being, as long as he was in office, the determined opponent of further reform, taking the word "finality" for his motto, and would notice that it was not until he found himself in circumstances of political difficulty that the necessity of further alteration in the representation occurred to him. (Hear, hear.)

What was wanted to be known was who in this new combination or coalition was to be the leader, and who the follower.

All that was known was that it had been publicly asserted that the hon. member for Birmingham and the noble lord the member for the city of London were politically associated. ("No!" from Lord J. Russell.) Until the present moment that denial had never been given; but he was glad to have it at last.

Mr. W. H. DENISON said they had been told that the bill might be amended in committee—that they might strike out existing clauses, and replace them by others, or that, excepting the preamble, they might frame an entirely new bill; but all this trouble might have been saved if the Government had contented themselves with bringing in a bill containing a preamble, and leaving the clauses blank. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.)

Mr. L. KING said that after the great concessions which had been made by the Government to the principle for which he had contended for some years—that of extending the county franchise to 10s. occupiers, he must admit they might almost have expected him to vote in favour of the bill. They had, however, so spoiled and mutilated the measure he had proposed—(Hear, hear)—having deprived it of its very life and spirit, that he found it impossible to do so. Four points must be attended to in any future Reform Bill; first, the disfranchisement of small boroughs; second, the enfranchisement of large and wealthy towns; third, the extension of the franchise in counties; and fourth, the extension of the franchise in boroughs, so as to include a substantial portion of the working classes. The Reform Bill was wholly wanting in those elements, and therefore unworthy of consideration. (Hear.)

Mr. DUTTON should vote against the amendment of the noble lord, not because he objected to the principles of the resolution—for in those principles he entirely agreed—but because he believed the proper time to consider them was when the bill was in committee.

Mr. FOX had listened very anxiously throughout this debate to learn what were the great accusations against the working classes, by reason of which they were to be excluded from the franchise.

They had heard strong laudations of the middle classes. They were told that they really governed the country, and they were praised for having obtained the repeal of the Corn-laws, and the other great and excellent measures passed since the Reform Act. He had nothing to say against these praises, since he had been in sympathy with the middle classes in supporting those measures, but they came very oddly from the very party by which all these measures had been opposed. (Cheers.) For a quarter of a century the middle classes had struggled for certain principles, and now, hon. gentlemen opposite, who had fought tooth and nail against them, were smitten with the deepest admiration of the middle classes. (Hear.) He wished to remind these hon. gentlemen that the middle classes had at this moment many objects still at heart. They were opposed to Church-rates, yet hon. gentlemen opposite resisted the abolition of Church-rates. The middle classes were friendly to the ballot. ("No, no," and "Hear, hear.") The middle classes were solicitous that the working classes should be admitted to the franchise, while hon. gentlemen opposite objected to their admission. What then became of these magnificent laudations of the middle classes as the ruling power of the country? (Hear, hear.) The great objection to the admission of the working classes was, that they were so numerous that they would swamp the classes above them, and hon. members opposite declared that the worst thing that could happen to this country was, that it should be governed by one great class. (Hear, hear.) Well, but who were the middle classes? They were more numerous than the classes above them. If the argument was worth anything, that the legislation of the country ought not to be in the hands of a single class, it applied as strongly to the present government by the middle class as to the government by the working class, which was more numerous still, and resembled the middle class in being alike diversified in opinions and views. (Hear, hear.)

Speaking of the earlier sentiments of Mr. Disraeli and Mr. E. B. Lytton, Mr. FOX said:—

He did not say of them what Goldsmith said of Burke:—

Who, born for the universe, narrowed his mind.
And to party gave up what was meant for mankind.

But he would say to these right hon. gentlemen, "Stand as fairly acquitted as you may of the change in yourselves, but make allowance for the unchanged working classes. (Hear, hear.) During all this time what had we seen in them to give rise to feelings of condemnation rather than of sympathy, of exclusion rather than of comprehension? What crime could we lay to their charge? What was their behaviour when all Europe was convulsed? (Hear.) What had they been in times of war and times of peace, in times of prosperity and in times of privation? Had they not

borne all like true and honest men, who well deserved the praises that had been heaped upon the middle classes? They had borne with patience and with hope deferred the refusal of their political rights. They had been put off with promise after promise by Government after Government. They had still had the unextinguishable conviction in their minds that they deserved the franchise—the unextinguishable hope that they might one day obtain it. (Hear, hear.) He trusted that they would not only be included soon within the pale of the constitution, but that they would be received with a joyous and hearty welcome. (Cheers.)

Mr. B. HOPKES ridiculed the meetings held against the bill, and described one in Hyde-park, at which he was present. He excited by his prolixity and general inaudibility the impatience of the House, and at length reluctantly gave way.

Mr. B. OSBORNE rose at about half-past nine, and the House filled up at once to hear him. He amused the House by a rapid succession of humorous witticisms upon the bill and its supporters. We have room only for one or two extracts. He thus spoke of the Government "fancy franchises":—

I perfectly agree with what the hon. member for Birmingham has said about these fancy franchises. They are not the thing for the people of England. (Cheers. This is merely the political millinery of Downing-street. (Great laughter and cheers.) What you want is a broad and simple test. (Cheers.) Variety of suffrage if you like, but let the test be broad and simple. I am for a property test. (Hear, hear.) I grant it is an imperfect test, but still it is a test, because, as has been well said by one of "those writers of deplorable rubbish" alluded to by the right hon. gentleman the Colonial Secretary, the inheritance of property implies a guarantee of education, and the acquirement of property implies intelligence. (Hear.) Therefore, I say, let us have none of these fancy franchises now introduced for the first time.

Lord Stanley's great authority:—

We have been assured in a very ingenious manner by the noble lord the President of the India Board that Mr. Holyoake says the working classes do not want the franchise. I believe that when the noble lord quoted Mr. Holyoake the House imagined that he was quoting the worthy son of a respectable Northamptonshire baronet. (Great laughter.) Mr. Holyoake is a very clever political lecturer of free-thinking opinions. (Hear, hear.) I see the hon. member for North Warwickshire (Mr. Spooner)—and I do not wonder at it—shaking his head very gravely. (Roars of laughter.) I do not wonder at it when he finds the President of the India Board, the future Prime Minister of this country, quoting an infidel lecturer as to the opinion of the working classes on this subject. (Great laughter, in which Mr. Spooner took part.) Mr. Holyoake is no authority in this House. Mr. Horsman's tactics:—

Now, I want to know what are the reasons assigned why we should vote against the resolution of the noble lord the member for London? Some of those reasons are very strange, especially those that have been put forward on this side of the House. (A laugh.) My right hon. friend the member for Stroud, who we all know is a very dyspeptic politician—(laughter)—gave some very peculiar reasons. I say "very peculiar," but not original, because I believe every member of this House had read them before in the celebrated letter to "My dear Elcho." (A laugh.) The right hon. gentleman seems quite content to open his mouth and shut his eyes and see what the Government will send him. He says to them, "Give me all you can, and let me dream the rest!" (Laughter.) And with a refinement of cruelty that it would be impossible to exceed he adds, "the Ministry is sick unto death. I once voted against Sir Robert Peel, and I am very sorry for it. They are sick unto death. Don't put an end to their sufferings; but come with me into committee, and we will torture them out of existence." (Laughter and cheers.) And then, Sir, he throws out some dark and mysterious hints about the drawing of this resolution which I am told have made some five or six members of this House very unhappy. (A laugh.) He asks, "Whose image and superscription does it bear?" I know he must have been alluding here to the right hon. gentleman the member for Ashton-under-Lyne, "the author of all evil." (Laughter.)

Mr. Osborne administered a severe castigation to the Solicitor-General for his attack upon the motives of Lord John Russell:—

How dared he say that the noble lord in moving this amendment is actuated by personal motives of political aggrandisement and private advantage? (Cheers.) What would that hon. member say if it were whispered that he had motives of private advantage—that he had visions of the woolstack flitting before him? He comes into this House as a professional man, and is perfectly entitled to look to such advancement. I make it no matter of reproach to him. But he is not entitled to attribute motives of private advantage to any hon. member of this House. (Cheers.) How does the hon. gentleman get out of his hustings pledges at Belfast? I remember well that at his election he told his constituents there were two questions to be considered, one of expediency and one of principle. This very question of reform he described as one of expediency, and if every man had a conscience no Government could go on. Then, turning to the subject of the exclusion of the Jews, that, he said, was a question of principle, which ought never to be abandoned. (Cheers.) But he has abandoned it. (Renewed cheers.) Well, he is only imitating his predecessors in office.

He gave the greatest credit to the right hon. gentleman the leader of the House:—

I believe he is a man of great talents, and has a noble ambition. I think the democracy of this country have much to thank him for. He has had great difficulties to contend with, having an omnibus full of country gentlemen to pull up-hill. (Laughter.) He has pulled them up, and if they are consistent as a party they ought to thank him for it. He has pulled them up to the emancipation of the Jews, and I give him credit for it, which was against the principles of the member for Belfast, though it did not hinder him from retaining his seat on that bench. (Hear, hear.) I honour the right hon. gentleman's great intelligence, his undoubted abilities, and his excellent motives; I only regret that

he has consented to separate himself from the two right hon. gentlemen on the third bench behind him—(hear, hear)—and that he has initiated a bill which I believe to be an act of spoliation and injustice, which is change without progress, and innovation without improvement. (Cheers.)

Mr. WALPOLE rose next amidst a hush of profound attention. In the course of his speech he laid great stress upon the necessity for facilitating voting, repeated his opposition to the ballot, and approved of the voting paper portion of the bill, except that one of the witnesses should be a public officer. He defended also the extreme moderation of the disfranchisement proposed, and challenged the advocates of redistribution to say what description of boroughs should be regarded as nomination boroughs. [Mr. Osborne exclaimed "Midhurst," for which Mr. Walpole formerly sat. The ejaculation excited great laughter and cheering; but Mr. Walpole retorted, with equal effect, that though an utterly rotten borough when it escaped disfranchisement by the Whigs, it is now, by extension, as independent as the borough of Dover.] With respect to the old franchises which this bill proposed to extend, there was literally not one which was not altered for the worse. (Hear, hear.)

In the present bill the word "rent" is entirely left out. (Hear, hear.) In other words, the owners of the copyholds and freeholds for lives and leaseholds for years need not have one shilling's worth of value in them, and yet be enabled to vote. (Hear, hear.) The occupation value in counties is reduced from 50*l.* to 10*l.* The occupation franchise for boroughs was carefully connected in the Reform Act with houses and buildings. (Loud cries of "Hear" from the Opposition.) I cannot conceive why in the present bill the words "houses and buildings" are left out—(An hon. member, "To create faggot votes")—except for this reason. Imagine that the draughtsman of the bill must have attached to the word "tenement" the meaning conveyed by the various terms used in the Reform Act. The word "tenement" no doubt, in its ordinary signification, means a building, and I think that the draughtsman was led away by thinking that the insertion of the word "tenement" necessarily required part of the qualification to be a building. The words used in the present bill of "lands or tenements" introduce, however, a new kind of suffrage, because the word "tenement" covers a great many other things besides houses and buildings, which it was the object of the Reform Act to make part of the qualification in order to secure a resident constituency. (Hear, hear.)

He believed it was this hard line being drawn between two persons in the same borough and the same county, living contiguously to each other, with no prescriptive rights to justify the distinction, which constituted the foulest and blackest blot in the suffrage. (Cheers.) There was only one way to get over it, and that was by making suffrage universal. If they granted 40*l.* freeholds in boroughs, with no house occupation—all in lands and tenements—there would be a great manufacture of votes in such a manner and to such an extent as to put it in the power of wealthy and political associations to override the feeling of the constituencies. (Cheers.) While getting rid of anomalies and irregularities in the franchise the bill would be pleasing to the eye, but they would get rid at the same time of that diversity which hitherto had constituted the charm and strength of our representative form of Government. (Cheers.) The right hon. gentleman indicated what he would do—

If you were to reduce the 50*l.* occupation in counties down to 20*l.* (cheers), you would reduce it to an amount where direct taxation commences with the house-tax, and so taxation and representation would go together. I believe that you might find another resting-place in boroughs by going to a 6*l.* rating, which would be equivalent to an 8*l.* value (cheers), because that is the point where the landlord cannot compound for the tenant's rates. I have now briefly stated the two resting-places that might be found, and I will only entreat my right hon. friends on the Treasury bench not to answer this by mere declamation about giving the franchise to that democratic power which is unentitled to the suffrage. I ask them whether a difference between 8*l.* and 10*l.*, giving as it would satisfaction to thousands in these representative towns (cheers), can be deemed a dangerous concession by means of which those thousands are admitted to a share in the representation. For these reasons I shall find it difficult to vote for the second reading of this bill if I hear that the identity of the suffrage is essential in the opinion of the Government to the adoption of this bill. (Hear.)

He yet hoped Ministers would give way—

I understand that my right hon. friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer has made an announcement to-night which I did not hear, but which would seem to imply that all these questions are to be left open for consideration. (Cheers.) If that declaration has been made in this House, I should be too happy, with a view of settling this question, to support the Government to the utmost of my power in passing the bill with such amendments as I have indicated. (Hear, hear.) They have nothing to do but to repeat such a declaration, and then they will have the opportunity of settling this question satisfactorily and thoroughly. (Hear, hear.) But if not, then he must regard the amendment as quite legitimate, though unusual:—

I know it is said that if you adopt the amendment of the noble lord the Government may resign—that Parliament may be dissolved—that the bill may be thrown out. Sir, I should regret as much as any person if any one of these consequences should follow. I do not believe that they would ensue; nay, more, I believe that both this House and the country will expect that none of these consequences should follow. (Cheers.) I think that my right hon. friends upon the Treasury bench achieved their position honourably. (Cheers.) They have filled it ably (cheers), and I trust they will long continue to hold it with advantage to the country and with credit to themselves. (Hear, hear.) So much for the resignation of the Government. As for the dissolution, bold will be that man (cheers) who would recommend a dissolution in the present complicated state of

European affairs, particularly at a moment when my noble friend Lord Malmesbury, by his prudence (Ministerial cheers), by his firmness (cheers), by his sagacity (Opposition cries of "Oh, oh!" and cheers), has now placed this country in the position of being the mediator and arbiter of peace. (Cheers.)

He would have the question settled now:—

It is a dangerous experiment, as I said at the beginning, to leave this question open. You ought to settle it now. (Hear, hear.) And you can settle it now, on the just and acknowledged principles of the constitution. (Hear, hear.) Let me impress on my friends on the Treasury bench that great will be the triumph, noble the success, if you accomplish that; but tremendous will be the responsibility if you throw away the opportunity which is now afforded you. (Cheers.)

Mr. BRIGHT rose next, and (it being half-past eleven) moved an adjournment of the debate, but in obedience to a general call, proceeded with his speech. The hon. gentleman appeared to be labouring under severe hoarseness, and spoke but little more than an hour, addressing himself exclusively to the question of parliamentary reform, apart from its party bearings. He commenced by an allusion to the alleged alliance between himself and Lord John Russell:—

That which is purely imaginary is not easy to explain. ("Hear," and a laugh.) The House, I believe, will give me credit when I say that if I am found acting with the noble lord, it is because I think the course he is taking is advantageous to the country; and I hope if I have hereafter occasion to differ from him they will give me credit also, and will presume that I differ from him only because my convictions lead me to do so. (Hear, hear.)

There was a singular unanimity of feeling about the bill. Every one felt a strong repugnance to some point of the measure.

Mr. Horsman seemed to think the Government would accept his suggestion of turning the bill inside out, but he forgot that they had parted with two eminent colleagues on account of differences on the very points he was discussing. He was astonished that Mr. Horsman should suggest such a course. Now the people out of doors understand by a Reform Bill a large enfranchisement and larger freer constituencies. The bill does not meet that demand. It gets rid of the most independent electors from counties, and insidiously proposes to alter the boundaries of boroughs to complete the work. But not all boroughs. Some boroughs are not towns at all. Droitwich and Petersfield are examples. But if the line is to be drawn between counties and boroughs, it must be drawn in all cases. There was talk of "mistakes" in the bill, but he found that everything that had been done had one direction and one only. (Cheers.) The main object of this measure was evidently to make the representation of the counties, if possible, more exclusively territorial than it is at present. (Cheers.)

Referring to the small boroughs, he argued that, under the bill, there would be no limit to the amount of corruption in them. Take Banbury for example—

I believe its present member was returned by a majority of one. Imagine what the proposition of the Government would lead to there. You can imagine the independent electors of Banbury making speeches, explaining their political views, and working away under the belief that the ark of the constitution depended on the fulfilment of their duties; but at the same moment here was the man who concocted this bill—it always appeared to me to be the bill not of a statesman or a cabinet, but of some electioneering agent—"hear," and laughter—you might imagine a man like this marching after dark from the Carlton Club to the letter pillar box opposite and dropping in ten or twenty of these letters—unless he chose to go to Charing-cross for the purpose of registering them—the train goes down at nine or ten o'clock in the morning, and whilst the unfortunate people of Banbury are deluding themselves with the idea that they were carrying out a great point of constitutional warfare, the restless locomotive is going down, and next morning, when the leather bag is opened, somebody is returned who has not the slightest sympathy with the people and whom they never saw or heard of. (Hear, hear.)

Did any one believe that this was the sort of bill which Mr. Disraeli thought the best for the country? He knew that the bill was framed to satisfy the prejudices of the hundred and fifty gentlemen who sit behind him. As to the small boroughs, they are only a refuge for the politically destitute—a shelter for what are called "deserving objects." What would be the effect of the voting-paper system upon small boroughs? "I know no limit whatever to the amount of corruption it may occasion." Mr. Bright exerted himself to show that the bill excludes the working classes; tells them they are dangerous; that there are privileges they ought not to share. He pictured their improved mental, moral, and physical condition; and yet, he said, the Government tells them they are as dangerous and ignorant as they were twenty-seven years ago! As to uniformity of franchise he does not see any advantage in it, or great disadvantage. It has been represented to him as a democratic proceeding. "I am not myself very democratic"—(loud laughter)—and on that account it has no charms for him. It will not be so easy to move the whole franchise as if the county franchise were different from that of the boroughs. No power can keep the boroughs at 10*l.*, and unless the idea of uniformity be given up the county franchise must come down. It is said nobody cares about reform. Mr. Walpole thinks it should be settled this session because he knows the form in which it will be settled is not one satisfactory to the people. There will be agitations during the autumn and winter. "Do not imagine that those changes which become necessary from time to time can be accomplished without the healthy operation, in some cases perhaps approaching to a rude but still a refreshing and strengthening agitation." Were they sure there is nothing in what is going on out of doors?

I happen to have been to some of the largest populations of the country, and I have seen meetings exceed-

ing in number and exceeding in influence, I believe, almost every meeting that was held by the Anti-Corn-Law League during the agitation of the repeal of the corn laws. The populations you are about to disappoint and defy, what have they done? They have conquered everything they have grappled with hitherto. I do not speak of distant realms conquered under your banners, but of arts and manufactures and all that tends to wealth and civilisation. Do you think that this population will not also conquer a much larger share of their political rights than in your present mood you appear disposed to give them? (Cheers.)

He told the country gentlemen that the men in the North, eminent men, conducting vast undertakings, have no fear of the people. A violent disturbance would be more damaging to us than to you; yet a large proportion of the employers of labour are in favour of extending the suffrage, for they believe it would remove discontent, and elevate and strengthen the people.

I assure you that resistance is not always conservative. I profess to be, in intention, as conservative as you. I believe infinitely more so, if you look forward twenty or thirty years into the future. Was not free-trade conservative? (Cheers.) And yet you resisted it to the last. I recollect when the Chancellor of the Exchequer used to get up, and with dishevelled hair, tell us of the cruelty practised on the ruined and betrayed agriculturist. (Cheers and laughter.) Is not prosperity conservative? Is not peace conservative? Any energies I possess I have devoted to their advance; I have endeavoured to stand on the rules of political economy, and to be guided by the higher rules of true morality; and when advocating a measure of reform larger than some are prepared to grant, I appear in that character, for I believe a substantial measure of reform would elevate and strengthen the character of our population; that, in the language of the beautiful prayer read here every day, it would tend "to knit together the hearts of all persons and estates within this realm." I believe it would add to the authority of the decisions of Parliament; and I feel satisfied it would confer a lustre time could never dim on that benignant reign under which we have the happiness to live. (Cheers.)

On the motion of Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, the debate was then adjourned.

On Friday the House was not so crowded at the commencement of the sitting as on former nights of the debate. The first incident connected with the reform question was a notice by Mr. D. GRIFFITH, that he will ask on Monday whether the principle of uniformity of suffrage is an essential feature of the Reform Bill or only one of its details. This excited only laughter, but a more serious sensation was produced by a notice given by Mr. O. STANLEY, that, in the event of Lord John Russell's amendment being carried, he will move a vote of no confidence in Government. The notice was received with only partial cheering from the Opposition, and cries of "Oh!" from the Ministerial benches.

On the motion for adjournment till Monday, a personal question was brought up by Sir HUGH CAIRNS. Mr. B. Osborne had on the previous night alluded to a speech made by Sir Hugh to his constituents, on taking office, and founded thereon a charge of defalcation from his avowed principles, in the matter of Jewish disabilities. That charge was entirely unfounded; he having voted in every division in favour of the admission of Baron Rothschild.

Among other questions heard with great impatience, Mr. CONINGHAM put one relating to the ill-usage of Mr. Morris Moore and the purchase of a picture by Raffaele. The hon. member spoke of Mr. Moore as having been literally ruined by his opposition to certain courtly and aristocratic influences in connexion with the National Gallery. He was here interrupted by a general burst of disapprobation and impatience, and, growing very excited, declared that if the working classes were represented he would meet with no such interruption, but that the House is itself an aristocratic institution. When the question had been put, somebody else got up to put another question, whereupon Mr. Bright rose to order, and asked the Speaker to lay down some rule for the reduction of the state of anarchy into which the House gets every Friday evening. The Speaker, however, saw nothing irregular in the proceeding, and it went on through the Indian despatch of last December, and half-a-dozen other topics.

When the House at length got to the order of the day, Mr. HOBBSMAN explained that he did not say, or recommend that the Government should adopt any amendment carried in committee, but that the Government should have an opportunity of choosing between the bill as amended and the bill as introduced.

The debate was resumed by Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE. He complained that the issue raised by the amendment is not the real alternative to the bill; and said, in allusion to Mr. Walpole's appeal, the principle of uniformity would be open to alteration in committee equally with any other feature of the bill. When Sir Stafford concluded a number of gentlemen rose together. Mr. CARDWELL was selected by the Speaker, but the House called for Mr. Beaumont, as a new member, and it was some time before the right hon. gentleman was audible. His speech was long and able, and in support of the amendment. The bill, he said, did not contain one single proposition that could be elevated into the dignity of a principle. Mr. H. DRUMMOND predicted that if Mr. Bright only sat still he would carry everything he wished in a few years; but it is not true, he said, that our manufactures are better than those of other countries, or that England is superior in anything but the production of cattle. He described the introduction of the bill as a great error of judgment, but did not say he should vote against it. Mr. DENT opposed, and Mr. PACKE supported the bill. Lord

H. VANE, not wishing Mr. Bright to have another autumn campaign, supported the amendment. Only Lord John Russell could settle the question.

Mr. S. WORTLEY having put on the votes a notice of a resolution, thought some explanation of the proposal was due to the House. There were, he said, two alternatives before them—either to vote for the second reading of the bill; or, in substance, though not in form, reject it. In the former case, the bill would be open to amendment in committee; but if the amendment was adopted, who doubted that it was the intention of the followers of Lord J. Russell, if not of Lord John himself, to defeat the bill? He agreed with the propositions contained in the amendment; but he thought it would be more respectful to the Crown and for the dignity of the House to adopt his resolution, pledging the House, in obedience to the Speech from the Throne, to proceed to the consideration of the Government measure, but expressing an opinion that certain modifications of its provisions were indispensable. The bill contained what was good and what was bad; the former he would cherish, the latter he would expunge. Though he did not approve of the ten-pound county franchise, he would vote for the second reading. He asked who was to give a Reform Bill if the present Government could not? No other party could, and Mr. Bright's scheme the country would not have.

The country heard of nothing all the autumn but the hon. member's bill, yet so timorous was he of exposing it to the atmosphere of the House, that not even a corner of it had crept out of his pocket. (A laugh and cheers.) It was like a little mouse in his pocket, which was not allowed to escape. The hon. member was proud of being a tribune of the people, and the title was given to him justly as an honest advocate. But it might be said of him, as it was said by one of the tribunes of old:—"Sed non tanti reipublice fuit eloquentia Gracchorum, ut pateretur et leges." (Cheers.) The country admired his eloquence and courage, they respected his honesty, but they wouldn't have his bill. (A laugh.) If the Government abided by the declaration of the noble lord (Stanley) they must resign, and leave it either to the noble lord the member for Tiverton, or the noble Lord the member for the city, or the hon. member for Birmingham to form an Administration. The only other alternative was a dissolution. (Cheers from the Opposition, and counter cheers from the Ministerial benches.) It was whispered in every corner that the Government had made up their minds to dissolve Parliament. No one could speak with greater freedom on that subject than the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Walpole), whose seat was safe, and he entreated the Government, if they wished to settle this question on safe principles, if they venerated the constitution, which they were placed on the Treasury benches to defend; and if they venerated those institutions, so eloquently described by the Secretary for the Colonies, to pause before they ventured upon such a step as a dissolution. (Cheers.) All was quiet now; but let not matters be pressed too far. He did not distrust the working classes, but he feared what were called masses, for among them there were elements of danger, which, if once let loose, the worst men then became the most powerful, and the most dangerous demagogues—not the men of stern honest ability like the hon. member for Birmingham, but men of baser minds and less scrupulous hands—were made the leaders of the people. There was the danger, if they once allowed the people to be excited on this subject. (Hear, hear.)

LORD PALMERSTON rose next, and still the cries for a division which had followed Mr. S. Wortley's sitting down. He said he was going to give his cordial support to the resolution moved by Lord J. Russell. (Cheers.) Long as the debate had lasted, and as it was likely to last, he could not say that the time and attention which the House had bestowed upon the subject had been entirely thrown away. At the beginning they had been led to believe that the identity of the suffrage and the disfranchisement of the borough freeholders were fundamental principles of the bill, but he rejoiced to hear that the Government held every part of the bill to be open to consideration in the committee, including even the propositions contained in the resolution. (Cheers and laughter.)

If we have gained such progress in the course of the discussion, I cannot say I regret the prospect of the debate going on to Monday or Tuesday next, or to any other day of the week, for I anticipate the progress of conviction may go on *pari passu*, and that we shall end in all being agreed to accede to the resolution of my noble friend. (Cheers and laughter.)

He regretted the personal taunts of the Solicitor-General, which he considered quite undeserved. When the present Administration applied themselves to the framing of a measure of reform they would naturally discern certain defects and imperfections in the Act of 1832. He did not object to those "fancy franchises." They would admit many deserving men. He admitted being still unfavourable to so low a reduction of the county franchise as to 10*l*., and having changed his mind in favour of a reduced borough franchise.

I confess that for a considerable time I entertained a strong opinion that the 10*l*. franchise in boroughs was one that ought to be maintained. (Ministerial cheering.) I am free to admit that upon further consideration and inquiry—(ironical cheers from the Ministerial benches)—I thought it was expedient to lower that amount for the purpose of admitting to the franchise the more respectable and better instructed class of working men. (Cheers.) Their bill no doubt contains an arrangement which, independent of any lowering of the franchise, would have a tendency to admit some of that class of men. I don't join with those who think that the provision with respect to deposits in the savings banks would be a nullity—(Ministerial cheers)—or that this arrangement would not have a considerable effect. (Hear, hear.) My opinion is that some diminution ought to be made in the 10*l*. amount fixed for the borough franchise. (Cheers.) I feel—possibly as many do—that you ought not, by admitting a large numerical majority of the least instructed of the community, to

swamp and overwhelm the educated class and the owners of property. (Hear, hear.) I am quite ready to admit that it is not even ignorance that ought to be excluded from governing intelligence, but that those who have no property ought not to be the persons to direct the legislation applicable to those who have property. (Cheers.) Subject to those conditions, I am perfectly convinced that a reduction might and ought to be made in the borough franchise. (Cheers.)

Then it would be a question whether there should not be a transference of seats from small constituencies to unrepresented places. Upon this point he was not disposed to quarrel with the Government on the limited extent to which they went. (Ministerial cheers.) He assigned reasons why, in his opinion, small boroughs should be retained:—

The counties, on the other hand, are fields where gentlemen of landed property—gentlemen connected with the county—may naturally expect to find seats in this House. But there is a large amount of intelligence—of knowledge of station—of capacity for legislation residing in classes of men included neither in the one nor in the other category. (Hear, hear.) And those smaller boroughs, whatever the theoretical objections that may be urged against them, are fields to which men of that description—most useful in the deliberations of that House—may resort to obtain seats. (Hear, hear.)

The Government had inserted in their bill provisions totally inconsistent with the principles of the Constitution, committing an act of injustice against those county freeholders who happened to reside in boroughs, and identifying the town and county franchise, thereby destroying an ancient principle of the Constitution, which provided for a marked distinction between them, and actually establishing electoral districts.

I should almost have supposed that that portion of the Government arrangements had been suggested by the hon. member for Birmingham; and if we are to determine who are to embark in "the same boat," I should say that the hon. gentleman is rowing with the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the noble lord the Secretary for India much more than with my noble friend the member for the city of London. ("Oh!" and a laugh.)

The principles of the bill being so unjust, the question was whether the measure ought to be resisted on the second reading, and that had been his first impression; but he had since thought the most expedient course, under the circumstances, was to propose the amendment, and the Government ought to thank Lord John Russell for relieving them from a serious difficulty.

When my noble friend did me the favour to show it to me I said at once, "I think your amendment is excellent—(ironical cheers and laughter)—I think it is well adapted to its aim; and I am perfectly ready to give it my best and most cordial support." (Renewed laughter.)

In considering the courses the Government might pursue, he said:—

Some persons say the Ministry will resign. Sir, I believe no such thing. (Great laughter.) I think it will be a dereliction of duty on their part if they do resign. I do not want them to resign. (Laughter.) I say to them, as I think Voltaire said of some Minister who had incurred his displeasure—"I won't punish him; I won't send him to prison; I condemn him to keep his place." (Much laughter.) I repeat that they took the Government with its engagements. They undertook a measure of reform, and they will be flinching from their duty to the Crown and the country if, in consequence of such a vote as that proposed by my noble friend, they fling up their places and throw upon us the difficulty of dealing with this subject. ("Hear," and a laugh.) They have advantages which no other Government would enjoy in settling the question. (Hear, hear.) It is their duty to settle it, and therefore I say—not meaning, I can assure them, any uncivil taunt—I do not believe they will resign; I have too good an opinion of them to think they will shrink from the performance of the task which they have deliberately undertaken. But then it is said they may dissolve. Well, I have no greater faith in their dissolving than in their resignation. (Cheers and laughter.) I am of this opinion, because to dissolve Parliament at the present moment implies more than the single will of the Government. The concurrence of this House is necessary to its own dissolution. (Hear, hear.) The state of public business is such that before the Government dissolve it would be indispensable to take another vote in supply, to pass the Appropriation Act, the Ways and Means Act, and to make provision for certain Exchequer-bills which will fall due in May. (Hear, hear.) Now, all these operations require the hearty concurrence of this House—(hear, hear)—and are the Government, I should like to know, sure of obtaining that concurrence? (Cheers.)

Is it right, I ask, that the Government should throw the British constitution to be scrambled for and discussed upon every hustings throughout the country? (Cheers.) Is that the course which a Conservative Administration thinks it its duty to pursue? (Renewed cheers.) I do not believe, Sir, they would act so if they could, and I believe they could not if they would. (Cheers and laughter.)

His conviction had all along been, that if the House were to affirm by a large majority the two principles contained in the resolutions of his noble friend, the Government would still feel bound to go on with their bill, and in taking that course he, for one, should not ask them to enter into any engagement that they would adapt the bill to the resolutions.

I do not think it would be necessary to call upon them to make any such declaration, because the same power which would carry the resolutions would compel them to suit their measure to the views which had been affirmed by a majority. (Cheers.)

All doubt upon the question must have been removed by the ample explanation which had been furnished by the Secretary to the Treasury that evening ("Hear, hear," and a laugh); because he had stated that every part of the Government proposal was open to revision and alteration, according to the de-

cision of the House in committee. As to all the other objectionable portions of the bill, they had also the assurance from themselves that they had only to "prove our case" (a laugh), and those clauses might be amended in committee. "Prove your case" (renewed laughter), in short, and there would be no difficulty in the matter.

I therefore, Sir, beg to repeat my conviction, founded upon what has taken place during the progress of this debate, that if the resolution of my noble friend be passed by an adequate majority expressive of the decided opinion of Parliament, there is no doubt a measure will be framed by the Government in accordance with the principles laid down in that resolution. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. WHITESIDE made a vigorous assault on the supporters of Lord John Russell's amendment. Perhaps his lordship was not the author of it, but, as Mr. Horsman suggested, some secret, dark, mysterious necromancer had something to do with it.

He imposed upon the simplicity of the noble lord (laughter), took advantage of his innocence, and drew him within the throng gathered round the cauldron which bubbled forth this resolution. (Cheers and laughter.) I can conceive their saying,

When shall we three meet again?
In thunder, lightning, or in rain,
When the hurlyburly's done,
When the battle's lost and won.

(Laughter.) And so the charm went forth.

The noble lord told the House that he was the hero of Reform—

He said, and said truly, "It was your duty to bring in a Reform Bill." He should have added, "I feel it to be my imperative duty to defeat it." (Great cheering.) He should have said "It is your duty to endeavour to do that from which the noble lord who lately spoke shrunk. I will endeavour to invent a crafty, crochety resolution to defeat you." (Prolonged cheering.) An hon. gentleman had given notice to-night of a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry. (Loud cheers and counter cheers.) Let not the hon. gentleman suppose that he objected to that motion; it was intelligible—it was done in the spirit of an English gentleman. (Hear, hear.) But the resolution of the noble lord was a crafty contrivance to avoid the discussion of the bill, to defeat the bill, and, if the noble mover could, to defeat the Ministry with it. (Loud cheers.)

To Lord Palmerston, who had, he said, artfully suggested that the resolution was never intended to affect the bill, that the Government might take the bill and amend it, he gave this plain answer—

The noble lord who sits there (pointing to Lord Palmerston) is a distinguished statesman. I impute no unworthy motive to him; but does any man doubt that he has been the author of all the present confusion in Europe? (Laughter and cheers.) Since the noble lord the member for the city made that rather sneering observation about Lord Malmesbury and the Foreign Office, I have revived my recollection upon the subject of Italy. Who is the cause of the confusion which exists there? The noble lord the member for Tiverton. ("No, no," and cheers.) I mean this; when in the year 1848 the Austrian Government offered to the noble lord, and the British Minister urged him to accept the offer of the independence of Lombardy [Sir J. Shelley.—No, no!—the independence of Lombardy (hear, hear), I repeat it—when Lord Ponsonby urged upon the noble lord to accept the most magnificent offer that was ever made by a great military Power—viz., the independence of Lombardy and a separate administration for Venice under the control of the Austrian Government (hear, hear), the noble lord, I believe, acting for the best—I do not impute to him anything but a total want of judgment (a laugh)—rejected that offer. When that noble person advised the noble lord to take what he could get, and besought him to accept the great offer which he conceived would be productive of eminent advantage to the country, the noble lord declined to do so, and I cannot help thinking that in the despatch of Lord Ponsonby there are a few words which may be instructive to us with reference to this question of reform. They are these:—

I have reason to know that others as well as the late Ministers are prepared to approve of a peace based upon the line of the Adige being adopted. Your lordship has disapproved of the terms, but I believe that the terms of which you approve are unattainable, and will continue to be so until the Austrians shall be defeated. I have several times impressed upon your lordship that such is the fact, and I now take the liberty to bring the matter again under your notice, that I may know how to act. Your lordship has yet time to produce some good.

The noble lord refused that offer, the sword was drawn, Radetzki changed the fortunes of the war, and when the noble lord wrote his next despatch, and said that he was willing to accept the terms which had been proposed, the Austrian Minister said, "You speak too late, blood has been shed, and you cannot expect after victory what you might have got in the hour of defeat." I cannot think that the noble lord the member for the City was very wise in touching upon foreign affairs or foreign policy, and treating it as he did as a matter of small amount, of no consequence what policy was to be pursued at the Foreign Office; after your incomprehensible policy in reference to Naples, after your incomprehensible policy in reference to Belgium, to say suddenly to the House of Commons, "Change the Ministry; change the foreign policy of the country; introduce at a most critical time—at a most critical moment of a most critical negotiation, a new Minister"—and do it, why? I put it to the noble lord himself, to his better and sounder judgment, because you have made no provision for the posterity of the 40s. freeholders. (Laughter and cheers.) True, there is upon the table an amendment saving the rights of existing freeholders, it is only a question of the right of their children and grandchildren; but in order to assert that principle the noble lord is ready to be the parent of any amount of political confusion that may occur in Europe. (Cheers.) I have, I hope, answered the noble lord the member for Tiverton directly and explicitly. He cannot say that he misunderstands the answer which I have given him. In reply to the advice which he has tendered to the Ministry, to accept this resolution and take back the bill, the Ministry answer they will not accept the resolution and take back the bill. (Hear, hear.) The noble lord says that he has no doubt what the result of this debate will be. I cannot presume to imitate his lan-

guage. It is for you to say where the truth of this question lies, and to give that decision upon it which the interests of your country imperatively demand. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. E. JAMES moved the adjournment of the debate.

Lord PALMERSTON explained that the proposal of the Austrian Government, to which the right hon. and learned gentleman the Attorney-General for Ireland had referred, was that Lombardy should be erected into a separate duchy connected with the Austrian empire, and ruled by an Austrian archduke. (Hear, hear.)

The debate was then adjourned.

Prior to the resumption of the Reform debate, on Monday, Mr. O. STANLEY withdrew his contingent notice of a vote of no-confidence; and Mr. D. GRIFFITH put his question as to the spirit in which Government will receive the adoption of Lord John Russell's resolution. Mr. Disraeli said he could not enter into the subject within the scope of an answer, but if the bill goes into committee the Government will listen to any proposition which may be made in a spirit of candour. Mr. WHITESIDE offered an explanation as to what he said on Friday touching Lord Palmerston and the offer of the Austrian Government, in May, 1848, to surrender Lombardy.

Mr. EDWIN JAMES re-opened the debate in a speech which ably exposed the defects and faults of the Government Bill, and excited great laughter and cheering by the vehemence of its warnings to Lord John Russell that he must not reconstruct his Ministry of the old materials.

The noble lord (J. Russell) bore a great name; he (Mr. James) had never, as far as he could help it, allowed that name to be mentioned in any society where he was present, without veneration and respect—(laughter)—and every assemblage of freedom-loving Englishmen ought to be prepared so to regard it. But politically the noble lord's name had been tarnished by the exclusive Whig principles of the Governments with which hitherto he had been connected, and of the bad company he had kept. (Cheers and laughter.) Following the sporting metaphor of the noble viscount, the noble lord, in forming a Government, must not take the family stud-book and see what Whig was related to such and such a Whig's grandmother before selecting men as Ministers—(laughter)—he must not merely take into account lineage and kindred and descent, but must consider whether they were great statesmen or good debaters, or possessed thorough habits of business. (Hear, hear.) Both noble lords (Viscount Palmerston and Lord John Russell) might profit by the example of the present Premier and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who had not selected their colleagues merely because of kindred and relationship, but who had chosen a row of honourable men belonging to the same profession as himself (great laughter)—men who had discharged the duties of their office with the utmost courtesy to every one, and with the greatest ability. (Cheers.) The noble lord might take the example of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who had achieved greatness in the face of every difficulty, and who to his honour had said in that House—"I am of the people, sprung from the people, and the press is my only escutcheon." Whigs, pure Whigs, like bustards in Norfolk, were fast dying out (laughter), and the noble lord must form his next Ministry upon a wider and less exclusive basis. For example, there were men sitting around him (Mr. James) (laughter) who represented great constituencies. (Renewed laughter.) Were they ever consulted upon political questions until they received the usual flagellation immediately before a division? If the noble lord in constructing a Government appealed to public opinion, and relied on the people, they in return would place a generous confidence in him, and he might then treat with contempt the heavy accusation brought against him by the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Horsman), and might rise superior alike to the petty intrigues of faction and the paltry cabals of power. Without such a reliance the noble lord would never regain the confidence which her Majesty's Ministers had forfeited, nor stand for one hour at the helm which they were now compelled to abandon. (Cheers.)

Mr. BEAUMONT, although a supporter of Lord Palmerston and the Liberal party, should, upon this occasion, without hesitation, but with regret, vote with the Government. The resolution was, in his opinion, an ingenious and well-worded trap.

Lord ELCHO, after replying to some comments by Mr. James (the future Solicitor-General as he called him) upon the letter of Lord Grey, addressed to him (Lord Elcho), observed, upon the general question of the representation of the people, that he saw no necessity for any great change, far less for any organic change; but he could not say that a change could be resisted, though he did not believe that there was an earnest desire for it out of doors. Then, what was the course to be pursued? To settle the question, and settle it without delay, and with that view he should vote against the resolution and in favour of the bill.

It was a pity that they should not be consistent in the mode in which they dealt with the bills which came before them. On Wednesday last the House was occupied with the question of the second reading of a Scotch bill, the object of which was—(cries of "Oh, oh," and "Question.") He had no doubt that hon. gentlemen opposite objected to hear of this bill, the whole object and purport of which was—(renewed cries of "Question.")

Mr. BLACK rose to order, and inquired whether, if the noble lord gave his view of the question which was before the House on Wednesday, he should be entitled to reply to him.

The SPEAKER said that it would certainly be out of order for the noble lord to refer to the details of a question which had been decided on a previous day.

Lord ELCHO said that the object of the bill to which he was going to refer was the dis-establishment of the Established Church of Scotland ("Question, question"); and noble lords and hon. gentlemen opposite voted for its second reading, stating that they disapproved the

mode in which the question was dealt with, but that they approved the general principle, and would endeavour to amend and alter the bill in committee. (Cheers.) He was sorry that the Speaker had ruled that he was out of order, but he thought the House would see that his illustration was thoroughly apposite, and that noble lords were about to do to-morrow, or on whatever day the House divided on this question, the very reverse of what they did on Wednesday last. (Hear.)

Lord Elcho was very amusing in his personalities. He quoted Mr. Osborne's description at Dover of Mr. Gladstone as—"a man who to the endowments of Ignatius Loyola added not only the tongue of a Demosthenes, but the impulses of a Red Indian, for he scalped his enemies." He would ask his right hon. friend [Mr. B. Osborne: I am not right honourable. (Laughter.) Lord Elcho: Then you ought to be—(renewed laughter.)] He would ask his hon. friend how he dared to say that his right hon. friend behind him was instigated by passion, possibly by disappointment, possibly by ambition (hear, hear); how he dared to say that the right hon. gentleman the member for Oxford was a Red Indian. (Great laughter.) Leaving the hon. gentleman to the tender mercies of the Red Indian, (cheers) he came to a more important person, his noble friend the member for Tiverton, whom he looked upon as a high-minded statesman. But when his noble friend censured the Solicitor-General for the personality of his attacks he would refer to his election address. (Cries of "Oh, oh," and Ministerial cheers.) The noble lord said in 1856—

"A combination of political parties, not till this last session united, carried a resolution declaring the course pursued by our officers in China unjustifiable, and consequently censuring her Majesty's Government for having approved that course. Will the British nation give their support to men who have thus endeavoured to make the humiliation of their country the stepping-stone to power?"

Although there might be things in the speech of the Solicitor-General which had better not have been said, he maintained that it contained nothing the personality of which had not been exceeded by his hon. friend and by the noble lord opposite. ("No, no," and "Hear, hear.") He would suggest a fourth course to be pursued.

Ingenuity, as he had said, had been shown in the erection of a bridge. There was a much simpler way of proceeding—let off the water. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) The obstruction which they were attempting to bridge over was not a natural one; it was a muddy mill-race of their own contrivance, intended to turn the wheel of party—(cheers and laughter)—and therefore he said again, let off the water—withdraw the resolution. (Hear, hear.)

He, for one, would gladly vote for an address to the Queen, praying her Majesty to refuse her assent to a dissolution. (Hear, hear.) The other alternative, a resignation, implied the formation of a new Government.

What was to be the nature of that Government? (Hear, hear.) Was it to be a Government presided over by the noble lord the member for Tiverton? If so, he should have no objection to it. He had listened with pleasure to the speech of the noble lord on Friday night. . . . He did not see the hon. member for Birmingham in his place, but he watched the play of his countenance while the noble lord was speaking, and could state that his face twitched, he sat uneasy in his place, and at last was fairly driven out of the house. (Cries of "Oh, oh," and a laugh.) The speech of the noble lord fell like a shell among the benches opposite. But the noble lord was not the first to whom the construction of a Ministry might be entrusted. The construction of a Government might fall to the lot of the noble lord the member for London; but he had not the same confidence in that noble lord as in the noble member for Tiverton. He knew not to what extent the noble lord the member for London might be inclined to adopt the advice of the hon. and learned gentleman opposite, and whether he would be disposed to bring the hon. member for Birmingham into his Cabinet, and make the hon. member for Finsbury his Vice-President for Education. He knew not whether the noble lord would give to the right hon. member for Wells the hon. member for Walsall as a colleague, but he for one dreaded any Government formed on such a basis. He should look on any reform introduced by such a Government as laying a foundation for Americanising our institutions; and he hoped that all who valued the English constitution would join together in rejecting the resolution, which, as had been truly said, unsettled everything and settled nothing, and which deferred this question of reform, making, in the meantime, agitation rife throughout the land.

He warned the House against Mr. Bright's Conservatism, which, he said, alarmed him more than the bolder tone which the member for Birmingham held last year.

Mr. EDWARD ELLICE said that he thought the bill a bad measure—essentially bad—for its sins of commission and of omission. Nothing was more clear than the principles upon which the Government ought to have acted; whereas they had introduced new and monstrous principles, and a scheme which was nothing short of confiscation. With regard to the resolution, he would have preferred a simple record of disapprobation of the principles contained in the bill, and he stated the difficulties which embarrassed him in considering the proposition of Lord J. Russell; but, upon the whole, he could not vote for the second reading of the bill, and must vote for the amendment, because the Chancellor of the Exchequer persisted in adhering to the principle of confiscating the franchise of county voters in boroughs.

Colonel SMYTH supported the bill. Mr. LOCKE contended, in support of the amendment, that the political character of the metropolitan members, to which frequent reference had been made in the course of the debate, does no discredit to large constituencies and a popular suffrage. Lord ADOLPHUS VANE was

selected as the next speaker out of an eager crowd of competitors. He supported the bill as affording a safe and sound settlement of the question.

Sir James Graham rose with the next batch of aspirants, but Mr. M. MILNES was indicated by the Speaker, and kept his place in spite of loud and repeated calls of "Graham." He contended that the working classes do not desire any great extension of political power, but that the example of France is a warning how dangerous it is to confine electoral power within too narrow bounds. He believed that if the borough franchise were reduced there would be little dissatisfaction as to the maintenance of small boroughs. At this point of his speech the inattention of the House became impatient. He felt bound to vote for the Resolution, though he should have preferred discussing it in Committee.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM followed, and a rush of members was made to the seats then vacant. The Reform Bill of 1832, he said, was an experiment, and a most successful one. He had long deemed it a final settlement, until he found finally no longer tenable. The object of all Reformers should be to render further Reform impossible; whereas Lord Stanley had made it one of the merits of this scheme that it made further change easier. The measure is framed on an entire misconception of Conservative Reform. Manhood suffrage, equal electoral districts, and the ballot, are the landmarks of democratic or republican opinion; and each of the changes proposed by Government leads directly to these results. He read an extract from De Tocqueville, on the causes of the French Revolution, and quoted a saying of Cromwell's, "Subtlety may deceive you, integrity never will." He explained his own share in the framing of the amendment, and vindicated its introduction by precedents. He had never seen greater unanimity than now prevailed against the principle of the bill.

My belief is, that at this moment a bill taking the common point of departure, the 10s. franchise, lowering to a considerable extent the borough franchise (hear, hear), prohibiting the payment of travelling expenses (hear, hear), multiplying polling-places, disfranchising within moderate limits the smaller boroughs (hear, hear), and enfranchising with strict impartiality the larger counties and larger cities, would command the support of a decided majority of this House. (Cheers.)

The transfer of freehold voters to the boroughs was proposed by the Opposition to the Reform Cabinet, and rejected. That the humbler classes do not take a deep interest in public affairs is a dangerous error, and he quoted another passage from De Tocqueville to that effect. The immediate object and the operation of that bill was the transfer of power to the middle classes. (Hear, hear.)

The working classes may appear indifferent to it; but there can be no more dangerous error than to suppose they have not this question at heart. Speaking, then, in the strongest Conservative sense, I hold it infinitely more safe to make timely concessions to reasonable demands than to stand on extreme rights and make no concession at all. (Hear, hear.)

A reduction of the city and borough franchise can no longer be refused with safety, and it must be lowered effectually. The rating or municipal franchise, with a considerable term of residence, would afford a secure resting place.

I agree very much with the right hon. gentleman the member for Coventry in thinking that if you do lower the franchise in cities and boroughs you should do so effectually, upon some principle known to the constitution of the country, on which a stand may be made against ulterior changes. (Hear.) I say distinctly, in conformity with what has been urged by the right hon. member for Oxford, that the ancient borough franchise does rest upon rating and residence—(Hear, hear)—and I am decidedly of opinion that the municipal franchise as originally framed by my noble friend the member for the City, with three years' residence and two and a-half years' uninterrupted payment of rates, would be a good franchise for Parliamentary elections. (Cheers.) It would afford you the best security that could be found for the character of the voter, his permanent residence, his stake in the place in which he lives, and his fitness to exercise political privileges. (Hear, hear.)

The interest of the National Debt is paid in the excise and customs duties, by the classes that would thus be admitted. These classes are entitled to it as well by their intelligence as by prescriptive right. He then came to the Ballot—

I retain my objections to it, but I should not deal candidly with the House if I did not state that in the constituency which I represent no object of reform in my memory has made such rapid progress as the demand for secret voting. (Cries of "No," and cheers.) I go further, and say that throughout the country—I lament it, I think it will end in disappointment, I am not a convert to it—the desire for the ballot has made greater progress than any demand for change. (Renewed cries of "No," and cheers.) I would wish it otherwise, because, as I have said, I am not a convert to the ballot, and I have always voted decidedly against it; but, regarded in that light, I must say that the proposed system of voting papers appears to me the closest approximation to it. (Hear, hear.)

The voting papers proposed would have all the evils of secret voting without its supposed advantages. They would render bribery safe and intimidation direct. Recurring to the fancy franchises, he objected to the lodger suffrage, and to the enfranchisement of certificated schoolmasters and of pensioners occasionally employed.

On the question of education being discussed, I ventured to predict that the Government of the day would have very extensive influence arising from the arrangements in respect to that matter, but I never expected to see a proposition so soon made, that no schoolmasters other than certificated should have the vote. (Hear, hear.) Then with respect to the pensioners the words are significant. They are—"who shall no longer be permanently employed." You might imagine that occa-

sional employment might be dealt out to them on the eve of an election, and that the pensioners, together with the schoolmasters, would be under the control of the Government.

The savings' banks qualification is about as reasonable as it would be to require every peer or member of that House to have a balance of 5,000*l.* at their bankers. He challenged the Government to say that he had given them any factious opposition. In conclusion he said:—

I think Gibbon tells us that when a man proposed a change in the fundamental laws of Rome he stood forth in the assembly of the people with a cord round his neck. If his proposition were rejected he was instantly strangled. I hope that my right hon. friends on the Treasury Bench will not imagine that such sharp justice will be done to them. (A laugh.) I understand that they rather contemplate strangling us than we strangling them. I agree very much with my right hon. friend the member for Coventry. If the Government do not think it consistent with their honour to take this resolution and proceed with the bill, and if they desire to appeal to the country, advising the Sovereign to exercise her prerogative for that purpose, I shall be found most unwilling to take any factious course which might impede them in that proceeding. (Hear, hear.) But I say this, that a day of heavy reckoning will come in the next Parliament, and within my memory no such responsibility was ever incurred by any executive Government. (Cries of "Hear.") These considerations are theirs; our consideration is fearlessly and untimidly to do our duty in this House. (Cheers.)

Sir J. PAKINGTON, in replying to Sir J. Graham, complained of the course taken by Lord J. Russell in raising a debate upon an abstract resolution, instead of meeting the bill with a direct negative.

At the commencement of this session we voted an Address to her Majesty, in which we pledged ourselves calmly and impartially to consider this great question of Parliamentary Reform. Yet the noble lord has invited us to violate that pledge and to disregard our promise. ("Hear, hear," and cries of "No, no.") My belief is that the noble lord was perfectly aware that the House would not reject the bill upon the second reading, and that the only means by which he could obtain a party triumph was by moving this resolution. (Cheers.)

The right hon. baronet proceeded to comment upon the objections which had been made to the bill, deprecating particularly the speech of Lord Palmerston—

The noble viscount told us on Friday night that the reason why that pledge [to bring in a Reform Bill] had not been redeemed, was that the attention of the Government had been too much occupied with the state of affairs in India. Well, that perhaps was the reason; I do not at all say it was not, but this I will say, that we have redeemed the pledge we gave. We have introduced a Reform Bill, but the noble viscount, for some reason or other, did not redeem last session the pledge which he gave in the previous winter. We have now proposed the second reading of our measure, and we are the first Government that have taken that course since the revival of the question of Parliamentary Reform. And how are we met by the noble lord? Why, not by a Reform Bill of his own, not by the fulfilment of the pledge which he gave to the country, but by a resolution which, if it means anything, means that the consideration of this bill is to be set aside. (Cheers, and cries of "No, no.") The Opposition refuse to entertain this bill unless saddled by a condition which they know it is impossible for us to accept. (Cheers.) We are told by the opposite side of the House that we ought to accept this resolution and to go on with the bill. The last time we heard this was on Friday evening last from the noble viscount, and I am sorry to say that that opinion was expressed by the noble viscount in (I can speak of it in no other terms) a tone of arrogance (loud cheers) altogether unusual between gentlemen who sit opposite to each other in this House. (Renewed cheers.) In that tone the noble viscount presumed to tell us that we should take a course which he must know perfectly well no gentleman would condescend to take (cheers), and he must know equally well that if he had been offered to himself in such a tone he would have rejected and spurned it with indignation. (Loud cheers.) The noble lord went on to say what I heard with the greatest astonishment and disapprobation. I refer to what he said as to the possibility of a dissolution of Parliament. (Cheers.) I could regard that part of his speech as being nothing less than an attack upon the prerogative of the Crown. (Cheers.) The noble viscount said, "You shall not dissolve Parliament. We, the House of Commons, will prevent you. You cannot dissolve Parliament without the concurrence of the House of Commons, and that concurrence shall be refused." (Cheers.) I say that was language I should not have expected to hear from a statesman of the noble viscount's long experience and standing. I can look upon that language in no other light than as wanting in due respect to the Crown (Opposition cries of "Oh, oh!") and as a violation of one of the most acknowledged prerogatives of the Crown. (Cheers.) Under what pretence, and for what reason, did the noble viscount use such expressions? I beg to say that the Government have never threatened Parliament with a dissolution. ("Oh, oh!") I challenge a contradiction of that statement. We are not responsible for what is said out of doors. We have not presumed to threaten Parliament in any way whatever. All that we have said is this—that in the event of any defeat in this House which should make it impossible for us consistently with our own honour to proceed with the bill, it will be our duty, as it always is the duty of every Government in similar circumstances, to tender to the Crown such advice as we may think most consistent with our own dignity. (Cheers.) We have held that language, and it is constitutional and becoming to the Throne. But irrespective of these passages in the noble viscount's speech, and of the tone of the noble viscount to which I have adverted, he must know that it is absolutely out of the question for us to accept the advice which he was so good as to tender to us. (A laugh.) We have been told, and no doubt with perfect truth, that it was never intended that we should accept this resolution. This resolution was not drawn for our acceptance. (Cheers.) It was drawn for our rejection. (Renewed cheers.) It is nothing less than what my right hon. and learned friend the Attorney-General for

Ireland described it to be—an offensive resolution. (Cheers.) It was drawn to stop discussion on this bill. There were two courses open to the Opposition. They might, and, in my humble judgment, they ought, to have said to her Majesty's Government, "You have undertaken a most difficult task. You have undertaken to legislate upon a subject which every man who loves his country must feel ought to be promptly settled. We do not like your bill. There are parts of it that we object to, but we will meet you in a fair spirit. We will accept what is good in it; we will reject what is bad, and then we will throw upon you the responsibility of the course you take." (Hear, hear.) There was another course which they might have taken, and that was the course of party, and I am afraid I do not exaggerate when I say that in this case they have taken the course of faction. (Cheers.) They could say, "We do not want to settle this question. We do not want to approach a fair discussion upon it. We see the Government approaching a difficult task. We will avail ourselves now, as we have done before, of the difficulty of their position, and we will endeavour to make a party triumph out of it." (Cheers.) That, I am sorry to say, is the course which the noble lord has determined to adopt. But let me advert for a moment to the position in which the Government now stands on this matter. We could not misunderstand the attempt made on Friday night by the noble viscount, following the example of hon. members on that side of the House, to place us in a difficulty on this question. There has been a systematic attempt by gentlemen opposite, but carried further by the noble viscount than by any one else, to place us on the horns of a dilemma ("Hear, hear," and a laugh)—either to make it appear that we are determined to resist any alteration in a part of the bill to which hon. gentlemen opposite object, or to make it appear that we are ready to concede everything. (Hear, hear.) We do not intend to allow the noble viscount to place us, as he seemed to think he could on Friday night, in this position; and I beg to tell the noble viscount and to tell the House, in the name of the Government, that they have before them their choice—they may pass the bill, or they may pass the resolution, but if they pass the resolution they will not have the bill. (Cheers.) Now, we don't want to have any more of this attempt to entrap. (Hear, hear.) There has been a great deal too much of it already—more than is consistent with our position and with a sense of fairness on the part of gentlemen opposite. As my noble friend (Lord Stanley) well said on a former evening, we have to think what is consistent with our self-respect. (Hear, hear.) We do not sit here to do the bidding of the noble viscount. (Loud cheers.)

The right hon. baronet then adverted to the details of the measure, replying seriatim to the objections urged against its various provisions by Lord J. Russell and Sir J. Graham.

Mr. GLADSTONE having moved the adjournment of the debate,

Sir G. GREY, referring to the statement that the resolution now under discussion was unparliamentary and irregular, denied that allegation, and appealed to the Speaker to corroborate his opinion on that point. After some explanations from Sir J. PAKINGTON, the SPEAKER ruled that the resolution was perfectly regular—

In point of order and regularity it is not possible to take exception to the form of the proposed resolution. (Loud cheers.)

Some further remarks of an explanatory nature were made by Lord PALMERSTON and Mr. WHITE-SIDE.

Sir G. C. LEWIS, remarking that the debate had already lasted five nights, hoped that the House might be allowed to come to a division this (Tuesday) evening. ("Hear, hear," and cries of "No, no! tomorrow week.")

Urgent remonstrances against this premature close of the discussion were interposed by many hon. members, and ultimately the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER intimated that no objection would be raised against the prolongation of the debate which the House might appear to desire.

The debate then stood adjourned.

THE NEAPOLITAN EXILES.

The second party of Neapolitan exiles from Cork reached Bristol on Wednesday. They were seventeen in number. An immense crowd assembled to give the exiles a reception. The Mayor and Town Council were in attendance, and addressed the strangers in terms expressive of the sympathy felt for their sufferings and unfortunate position. The streets were everywhere crowded, and the windows of the houses filled by females. The bells rang merry peals, and the loud English hurrahs of the masses—responded to by the more dulcet, but not less heartfelt, *vivas* of the Italians—made the occasion one of the most exciting character. At the White Lion Hotel the distinguished strangers were entertained at a magnificent *déjeuner*, over which the chief magistrate presided, and to which about seventy leading citizens sat down. At the conclusion of the repast, the Mayor again welcomed the exiles to our shores, and Signor Petronelli, Signor Luigi Prunio, Signor Settembini, and others of the exiles, expressed their sense of the kindness displayed by the English people to themselves and their unfortunate brethren. The Mayor said there was an immense concourse in front of the hotel; and if the exiles would allow him to introduce them he should be glad. His worship then conducted the distinguished party to the windows, where, on presenting themselves, they were cheered vociferously, and further addresses were delivered.

The third party of the Neapolitan exiles arrived at Bristol on Saturday. They met with a reception equally enthusiastic with that which was accorded to their fellow exiles who had preceded them.

In the course of an interesting letter addressed by the Duke de Cabellino to the *Cork Daily Reporter*, in which he gives an account of the sufferings endured by Baron Poggio, himself, and other victims,

in the stifling dens of Monte Fusco, the following incident is narrated:—

A nightingale, as if on a mission from Nature, apparently feeling for our sorrows and solitude, used to come to the boughs of a mulberry tree, and with his plaintive song he expressed our griefs, so that he became our friend—the very friend of our hearts. We used to throng to the prison bars to listen to and treasure his loving plaint. Ah, fond fool! he with his tender ditty awakened suspicions among the police that we had communicated with the outer world—a blessing, indeed, which they trusted had ended for us. They shouted with their voices, and hurled sticks, but in the evenings the little nightingale came again and again with his song of solace to us, and his sympathy for patriotism brought his doom—he was shot.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., and Mrs. Gladstone, entertained at dinner on Wednesday evening, at their residence, in Carlton House-terrace, the Neapolitan exiles Signor Settembrini and Signor Spaventa. There were also present the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, the Earl of Carlisle, the Earl of Southesk, Lord and Lady Overstone, the Right Hon. James Stuart Wortley, Sir Walter and Lady James, Mr. E. Ellice, M.P., and Mrs. Ellice, Mr. Lacaita, and Mr. Panizzi. A select circle assembled later in the evening, several of the Neapolitan gentlemen being among the visitors.

Baron Peorio and the remainder of the Neapolitan exiles left Cork on Sunday by rail, en route for London.

A letter from Naples in *Le Nord* mentions the purchase, by an English tourist, of Peorio's chains, which he means to present to the British Museum.

At the lively dinner of the Fishmongers' Company on Friday the "Health of the Exiles" was one of the toasts. Mr. W. Stirling, M.P., as one of the Committee of the Neapolitan Fund, returned thanks. For the crime of professing liberty and attempting its practice the exiles had (he said) been consigned by the King of Naples to the United States, and the only provision in the matter of clothing which had been made for that long voyage for sixty-seven gentlemen in a sailing vessel was an allowance of seventeen clean shirts among them all.

MR. MASON JONES'S ORATIONS.

Mr. T. Mason Jones, an Irish gentleman, hitherto unknown to fame, has ventured on the bold experiment of engaging Willis's Rooms, St. James's, for the repeated delivery of "orations" on Swift, Curran, Grattan, and Milton. Judging from the attendance, and the eulogistic notices of the press, he appears to have achieved a great success. The subjects are attractive, and two of them, at least, are comparatively fresh to the lecturing world. We have had an opportunity of hearing only one of his lectures—we prefer designating them as such on the score of both taste and accuracy—viz., that on Curran. The materials were admirably selected and put together; the style lucid and nervous; and the delivery singularly ready and even. Mr. Jones has a good voice, and if his manner be slightly monotonous, and somewhat wanting in vivacity, there is an impressive gravity in both his matter and the way he handles it, which goes straight to the hearts and consciences of his hearers. He made a most effective allusion to the landing of the Neapolitan prisoners on our shores, as literally realising the description contained in Curran's fine passage on "the genius of universal emancipation," in his defence of Hamilton Rowan.

Postscript.

Wednesday, March 30, 1859.

YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords, last night, Lord MALMESBURY made a further explanation respecting the Congress on Italian affairs, the object of which was to show that Russia does not deserve all the credit for having proposed that such a Congress should be held.

Lord CAMPBELL proposed the second reading of his bill to destroy the necessity of unanimity in the decision of juries in cases of civil law. The motion was opposed by Lord LYNCHURST, who gave the weight of his influence to preserve a system intact which has worked well for hundreds of years. So did the Lord-Chancellor and Lord Wensleydale. Lords Granville, Kingsdown, and Cranworth supported the bill. On a division there appeared—Contents, 7; non-contents, 23—16. The bill is thus lost.

Their lordships then adjourned.

CHURCH-RATE ABOLITION BILL.

In the Commons Sir J. TRELAUNY gave notice that he should bring on this bill on Tuesday next, if some arrangement were not made by the Government in the meantime for allowing it to come on.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.—ADJOURNED DEBATE.

The knowledge that Mr. Gladstone was to re-open the Reform debate in the Commons was, of course, sufficient to attract an unusual crowd of members at an early hour. The notices and questions were got through with all convenient speed; and Mr. Disraeli made an intimation which appeared to give satisfaction, that the debate might be again adjourned,

on the understanding that it be brought to a conclusion on Thursday.

Mr. GLADSTONE rose at five minutes to five. His first remark was upon the singular accordance of opinion in this debate, affording prospect of an early and satisfactory settlement. A humorous comment upon the one speech which Mr. Bright had applauded and the three which he had censured sustained this conclusion. He dissented from the resolution as inconsistent with the spirit, though not with the letter, of the rules and precedents of the House. But if it were a factious resolution, it would also be an injudicious one; for some of the principal supporters of the motion have also avowed their intention of supporting the second reading of the bill. The attack made upon Lord John Russell by the Solicitor-General he attributed to the compulsion under which the ablest speakers sometimes find themselves of saying what they had not intended.

I am quite sure that, before this debate is brought to a termination, the hon. and learned Solicitor-General will, in a manner worthy of himself, and in the manner which is due to the character and position of the noble lord in this House, retract those observations. (Load cheers.)

Anxious himself, supremely anxious for the early settlement of the question, he could not shut his eyes to the fact that the arguments of the supporters of the resolution extend no further than the resolution itself. The repeated failures of Parliament to deal with the question must have excited misgivings in the minds of that portion of the people desirous of Reform. Ministers having declared that if the resolution pass the bill cannot be proceeded with, he must inquire what are the merits of the bill itself. He, though ready to accede to almost everything that had been said against the bill, still thought that it contained some acceptable provisions, and ought to be considered in committee.

I cannot be a party to the disfranchisement of those freeholders. (Cheers.) I cannot be a party to a measure for introducing uniformity of the suffrage; and I cannot be a party to a Reform Bill which does not lower the suffrage in boroughs. (Cheers.) I will go one point further, and say that it really appears to me to lower the suffrage in boroughs is the main purpose of having a Reform Bill, and unless you are to have that lowering of the suffrage, it will be better that we should not waste our time in this discussion. (Cheers.) One-half of the Reform question relates to the redistribution of seats, and on that point he highly approved of the bill. Another bill, disfranchising sixty or eighty seats, would be opposed by that number of members, every one with a speech in defence of his own seat. But any such scheme should be opposed on its own merits. He had no great affection for small constituencies, but, without them, the race of men by whom the Government of the country is carried on cannot be kept up. He defended even nomination boroughs as counteractive to a monotony which destroys not only the ornaments but the force of the House. He enumerated six great statesmen, from Pelham to Peel, who sat for these boroughs—six men not to be matched in the history of Parliament for the last hundred years. He treated this argument at some length, and passed on to ask what practical advantage is expected from the success of the resolution?

The hon. member for Birmingham said he would dig a hole in the floor of the House and bury the bill, and huddle up the question. (Hear and laughter.) Dig a hole and bury the bill! My hon. friend is a great authority on that subject. He knows more about digging holes and burying bills than any other man; but as respects huddling up the question, what, I ask, does it mean? My hon. friend spoke with so much caution, that it was impossible to tell what he would do; but he need not to express so much alarm about the matter because we are not going to vote upon it by the ballot—(Hear, hear)—which would be something like huddling it up.

The danger is of prolonged agitation. The fate of the Government is of small account in comparison with the fate of so great a question.

Was Parliament to be dissolved? "No," said the noble viscount the member for Tiverton. Was there to be a resignation? That, he also said, was an impossibility. But one of the noble viscount's predictions respecting the bill had already failed, and why might not another prediction be frustrated by the unhappy course of events? I do not think that there ought to be a resignation—and that is the opinion of many others in this House—or that it would lead to an early settlement of this great question. Then, the influence which a dissolution might have on our foreign relations has been seized on as a reason why we should not have a resignation. I cannot forecast the future; but this I will say, that the first step towards a dissolution would not be with the majority of the House, but with the right hon. gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer and his colleagues. Now, believing that the majority of the House have the matter in their own hands, I cannot but think that they would be acting wisely in keeping it, irrespective of the change which the Government might think fit to make. Whatever might be the resolution taken by the Government—whether it might be to dissolve Parliament, to resign, or to drop the bill—there was one public evil which must ensue—namely, the postponement of the question to an indefinite period.

What a state of Parliamentary confusion were the supporters of the resolution endeavouring to throw the House into! There was no combination amongst them as to ulterior measures. The success of those in favour of the resolution might therefore be a great misfortune to all parties except to the hon. member for Birmingham, who had frankly avowed his wish that the matter should not be settled at present. (Cheers.) His desire was to give such a vote as would help this great question forward to a satisfactory solution. In conclusion he said:—

After this honest expression of my sentiments my vote

will be given to negative the resolution, being convinced that by such a vote I shall best discharge the great duty imposed upon me as one of the guardians of the British people and the welfare of the British nation. (Load cheers.)

The debate thus re-opened was maintained with very abated interest. Mr. MONCKMAY, the late Lord-Advocate, was the first speaker on the Opposition side, and he retained the attention of the House till about 7 o'clock. Reiterating the objections that had been urged against the measure, he insisted that it would not extend the popular rights, but in reality increase the territorial influence and give greater power to persons who had no real connexion with the constituencies. Then commenced a perfect scramble for precedence of speech. Mr. R. Palmer, Sir J. Walsh, Major Edwards and Mr. K. Macanlay on the Government side—Mr. Westhead, Mr. O. Stanley, Mr. Collier, and Mr. Mellor on the Opposition side, were fortunate enough to be selected out of the platoons of members who rose, with convulsive eagerness, to catch the Speaker's eye. This severe competition produced much merriment.

Mr. HARDY spoke from the Treasury Bench late in the evening. If the success of the resolution enabled its co-operators to form a ministry he prophesied that before long they would be assailed by their own supporters with propositions for sweeping reforms, and obliged to shelter themselves under the protection of their Conservative antagonists.

Mr. J. D. FITZGERARD denounced the personalities with which he said the discussion had been seasoned by speakers on the ministerial benches, and directed especially against Lord J. Russell. He was prepared to support the resolution, even at the sacrifice of the bill, though he did not see why that sacrifice should be incurred, even if the amendment were carried.

Mr. DUCANE moved the adjournment; and a number of members complained that they had not had an opportunity of addressing the House. Mr. Diameli had left, but Sir J. Pakington said that if, on Thursday, it appeared that there were still many hon. members to speak, he had no doubt his right hon. friend would endeavour, as he had done, to meet the wishes of the House. (Hear.)

Lord JOHN RUSSELL thought that the matter might be safely left in the hands of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. (Cheers.)

After a few words from Mr. P. O'Brien, Mr. Cox, and Mr. Griffith, the debate was adjourned to Thursday.

THE ITALIAN CRISIS.

The *Patrie* states that Government has decided upon adding a fourth battalion to each of the hundred infantry regiments of the line. The new battalions are to be formed out of the third and sixth companies of the already existing battalions.

The Emperor received Count Cavour yesterday at two o'clock p.m. The Count was expected to quit Paris this day for Turin.

The *Patrie*, retaliating upon the Vienna papers, which, while expressing serious doubts as to the result of the Congress, called upon Piedmont to disarm, asks why, if so little confidence is felt at Vienna, the people of Turin should be expected to exhibit a more "robust faith."

Such extreme agitation prevails in Tuscany, that it is generally there will soon be an outbreak. The Tuscan *Monitore* of the 23rd suspends the little liberty of the press that was left, and re-establishes the censorship. There was a talk of Baldasseroni's resignation and that of the other ministers; but it seems there is repentance and fear in the Pitti Palace. The new Minister of Public Instruction, Martini, demands the admission into the Government of two Liberal chiefs.

A Vienna letter, in the *Lloyd* of Pesth, states that Austria has addressed a note to Piedmont, demanding the extradition of the Venetians who have been received there contrary to treaties.

Two Prussian journals which have relations in Governmental circles, the *Weekly Journal* and the *National Gazette*, attack the Austro-Italian treaties as openly violating the stipulations and guarantees of the Great European treaties, and they demand the abrogation of them for the sake of Italy and Europe.

The *St. Petersburg Gazette* openly declares that Europe will always be in hot water so long as Lombardy and Venice are in Austrian hands, and it offers the opinion—strange as coming from the official journal of the Power which has proposed the Congress—that "a war which cannot but be beneficial to France is inevitable."

According to telegraphic advices of the 23rd inst., from Naples, the King, who has just undergone a successful operation, is much better.

A grand review took place at Chatham yesterday. The whole of the troops were inspected by the Duke of Cambridge.

Old ladies at their tea-cups never can be more speculating or capricious than the genuine loungers at the clubs. We hear that they talked of nothing last night but a dissolution of Parliament.—*Morning Star*.

MARK-LANE—THIS DAY.

Fresh up, to-day, the arrivals of English wheat were very limited; but we had several of Monday's unsold samples on offer. For most kinds, the demand ruled somewhat heavy, at about stationary prices. The show of foreign wheat was seasonably good. The demand was very inactive, but no change took place in the quotations. Fine barley realised full prices; but grinding and distilling sorts were the turn cheaper. Malt sold slowly, at barely late rates. We had a dull inquiry for oats, on former terms. The arrivals are very moderate. Beans and peas were firm; but flour commanded very little attention.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.
"W. Allen."—Our space is too much occupied to allow of his letter being inserted.

We see no use in inserting the paragraph of news sent to us from Ventsor.

The article on Coolie Immigration is unavoidably postponed.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1859.

SUMMARY.

THE great Reform discussion "drags its slow length along," but from the statements made last night we learn that the division will take place not later than Friday night or Saturday morning. The magnitude of the majority in favour of Lord John Russell's amendment will probably depend upon the votes of the Irish Liberals, many of whom, according to report, are disposed to rally to the support of a Government from which they are expecting some sectarian favours. All that can safely be surmised, in the uncertainties of the crisis, is that a small majority may ensure a dissolution—a large one, a resignation of Ministers.

The flagging interest in the discussion was last night revived by an eloquent speech from Mr. Gladstone, who, while agreeing with almost all the objections urged against the Ministerial Bill, supports the second reading as the only means of securing an early settlement of the question. The debate of yesterday was another clear gain to the cause of Radical reform. As the *Times* remarks, the working classes "are the only class whose favour it seems everybody's interest to court. Statesmen quarrel for them as schools of different persuasions quarrel for scholars. All parties in turn have found it necessary to proclaim Reform—in other words, to extend a hand to them. This is not a bad position." Mr. Gladstone agrees with Sir J. Graham, in proclaiming an extension of the borough franchise as the cardinal feature of any new measure of Reform, but objects to any considerable disfranchisement of small boroughs. The leading journal, on the other hand, has been zealously urging day by day a large disfranchisement of small constituencies, and a redistribution of the vacant seats to populous counties and towns; and as a reply to the argument of the right hon. gentleman that nomination boroughs have contributed a large share of talent and statesmanship to Parliament, remorselessly catalogues the whole of the members for boroughs with constituencies under 500. It is satisfactory already to find that a settlement of the Reform question, which would have found acceptance with Parliament and the Conservative section of the middle classes a few weeks ago, is now no longer practicable. In regard to one particular item of Reform, a marked change is taking place. "The Ballot," says Sir J. Graham, "is inevitable, though I still object to it." "The Ballot," exclaims in effect the Lord Chief Justice, "may safely be tried, for it will not produce the alarming effects predicted of it." What Radical Reformer can desire an early termination of debates that yield such substantial results?

Lord Malmesbury's statement in the House of Lords on Monday night relative to the Congress, is calculated to give satisfaction to the friends of Italy, and the friends of peace. The Foreign Minister says that "unless some untoward and almost impossible accident should occur, we may

hope that the peace will not be broken." The diplomatic gathering is to assemble at the end of next month, in the territory of Baden—Austria taking frivolous and jealous objection to a meeting on Prussian territory. At present, little progress has been made in defining the objects or composition of the Congress. The Five Powers are to be represented; but the Emperor of the French puts in a claim for Sardinia. Our own Government proposes an arrangement more in accordance with the actual situation. It can hardly be said, as yet, that Victor Emmanuel has any right to speak in behalf of all Italy. "Her Majesty's Government," said Lord Malmesbury, "are of opinion that, considering the subjects about to be discussed at this Congress are intimately connected with the political and social happiness of the Italian States, those States ought to have an opportunity given them in some way or other of expressing their opinion on the subjects to be discussed. Our object will naturally be, if we speak of reforms, not to impose any conditions upon the Italian States, but to recommend to them what we consider to be for their own benefit and for the safety of Europe." (As one of the Italian States, Sardinia has a claim to be heard, but not to have a vote in the final arrangements which the others do not possess. With the *Times*, we may indulge the hope that this Congress will be "the beginning of a new period for the Italian Peninsula.")

One or two items of Colonial news will have a special interest for our readers. It appears by the last arrival from the Cape that the Transvaal Boers have abandoned their intention to go to war with the neighbouring tribes. We suppose that the Mission station at Kuruman is now relieved from all danger of attack by these lawless settlers. This wise resolve will probably turn out to have been the result, either of a warning from Governor Grey, or the prospect of the arrival of an English regiment at Natal. These Boers attack none but the defenceless.—From India, we have fresh evidence of the insolent bearing of many of our officials towards the natives, of the pecuniary difficulties, and "want of foresight," as Lord Stanley expresses it, of the Government, and the ingratitude which has left the resting-place of Havelock, the "Saviour of India," unmarked and unprotected.

An influential deputation last week waited upon Government to urge the acceptance of the Protectorate of the Fiji Islands, lately rescued by Wesleyan Missionaries from idolatry and cannibalism. Fiji is threatened with the fate of Tahiti and, unmoved by French blandishments, desires to secure its independence under the British flag. The claim is a very strong one, but we know not how far our Foreign Office is disposed to recognise it.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE excitement of the great Reform debate was not by any means exhausted on Monday evening. Tuesday witnessed as crushing a throng both in the House and about it, and even a more brilliant display of talent. The unusual length of the discussion makes it impossible that we should notice every speaker. We can only sketch the more prominent features of each night's proceedings, and of these we are unable to give any more than the barest outline. We must pass over, therefore, Mr. Wilson, Secretary to the Treasury under the Aberdeen and Palmerston administrations, who opened the discussion on Tuesday night. On questions of finance, he is always listened to with respect—on the larger questions of national and constitutional policy he commands but little attention. He exhibits no large grasp of mind—he has no graces of style or elocution. His matter and his manner are alike dry and unpolished. His reasoning against the Bill, however, was close and cogent—and he declared his intention of voting for the resolution.

He was followed by Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton. Of the right hon. baronet's oratorical powers we need say nothing. Nobody can read his speeches without being brought, for the time being, under a spell of fascination. He is a careful writer. On special occasions it is pretty clear that he elaborates every sentence. Hence, he does not excel in an *impromptu* statement or reply. He requires time and solitude. But a dozen hours will suffice. At the end of that interval, he will produce, not in writing merely, but in energetic and (for the most part, we should imagine) memoriter speech, a brilliant review of the preceding night's debate. Sir Edward abounds in life. You can scarcely tire of hearing him. There is generally a foundation of strong, manly, common sense in his oratorical efforts, upon which he builds an imposing argument, relieved by the most striking illustrations, and sparkling all over with epigrammatic points. And he delivers his studied speeches with an exuberance

of animation—too exuberant, indeed, for the highest effect. So it was with him on Tuesday night. He held the House in rapt attention for nearly two hours. The supporters of the Ministry were frantic in their cheering, especially at the close of the speech. Considering his position, namely, that he had to defend an indefensible measure, he achieved a great success. But the gist of his defence was to this effect:—"Look to yourselves, you of the middle-class! This measure confirms your monopoly of political power. You cannot share it with the working classes without losing your own ascendancy. Our appeal is made to your selfishness."

We pass over the dinner hour, and come at once to Mr. Sidney Herbert. A very different man, indeed, to Sir E. B. Lytton—he excites far less admiration, but he wins far more sympathy. More conservative, we suppose, than the right hon. baronet in his political and ecclesiastical creed, he is more liberal in his feelings. He is strong intellectually—but the show of his strength is more than half concealed by delicate sensibility. Few men produce in the minds of antagonists so powerful a yearning to come to an agreement with him if possible. He spoke admirably on this occasion. His candour, his frankness, his geniality, set off the vigour of his criticism. We cannot, of course, subscribe to his opinions. We do not desire to see a small Reform Bill passed—nor do we believe in the statesmanship of attempting it. But if such were our opinion, we must say that we should want no happier nor better exponent of it than the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert. He meant to vote with Lord John Russell, if obliged to go to a division, but he earnestly counselled Ministers to take back their Bill, and bring in another which would carry into effect the advice of the two seceding members of the Cabinet.

The Solicitor-General closed the second night's debate. Sir Hugh Cairns, of course, defended the Bill in a speech of great length and considerable power. We dare say, moreover, he spoke his own convictions, for he is high in his Conservatism. But he did not appear to us equal to himself on this occasion. There was a fretfulness and ill-temper in his tone, which contrasted disagreeably with the good-humour of the preceding speaker. He was more powerful in finding or making holes in other people's coats, than in attracting admiration towards his own. He forgot somewhat the courtesies of debate—especially towards Lord John Russell. All that he said might have been true enough, but as it assailed the motives of an old and eminent statesman, it certainly did not become him to utter it. On the whole Sir Hugh did not increase his reputation by his speech on the Reform Bill. For power it will not bear comparison with the speech on Lord Ellenborough's despatch with which he established his fame some twelve months ago.

Mr. Milner Gibson commenced the third night's debate on Thursday. The House was not up to its previous mark of excitement. Mr. Gibson is always logical—seldom impressive. He is a fair debater—but he seldom hits hard. His weapon is the foil, not the broadsword. His characteristic is skill rather than strength. He makes neat points—clever rather—but he only pricks his opponents, leaving heavier armed men to rout them. The gist of his speech was to the effect that no Reform Bill was so revolutionary as a bad one. Then followed in succession Mr. Adderley and Mr. Headlam. Mr. Bentinck, the worthy leader of the ultra-tory section—the immovable and unchangeable squad of squires—now caught the Speaker's eye. He is a heavy looking man—but competent enough to hit hard occasionally. He meant to support the Bill, but he did so with evident reluctance. It is too democratic for his cordial approval. After the intervention of two or three speeches from quiet, unpretentious members, Mr. Fox rose, and was very fairly received, as, indeed, he always is. The clear flow of his rhetoric, the music of his voice, the masculine force of his arguments, and the breadth of his views, place him high up among the orators of the day. But Mr. Fox begins to feel the infirmities of age. The fire within him does not readily kindle, nor, when it does, does it burn long. He nobly defended the working classes. Mr. Hope bored the House until it would tolerate him no longer. With Mr. Bernal Osborne the life of the evening's debate commenced. When on the Opposition side of the House, the gallant member for Dover is commonly a happy and effective speaker. He was so emphatically on Thursday night. He dealt out several strokes of witticism which told immensely. His description of the "fancy franchises," as "the political millinery of Downing-street"—his roasting of Lord Stanley for quoting Mr. Holyoake as an authority—and his derisive exposure of Mr. Horsman's singular position—were admirable as well as amusing. And the conclusion of his speech was generous, for he paid a well-merited compliment to Mr. Disraeli

for the very able manner in which he had discharged the functions of leader of the House.

Mr. Walpole carried forward the debate in a speech which, however men may differ from him in opinions and conclusions, must raise him very high in the esteem of the country. He commanded, we need hardly say, profound attention. His object, of course, was, in the strict sense of the word, Tory—but he displayed in the pursuit of that object much liberality of feeling. His analysis of the measure, looking at it as he did in the light of his own principles, was very masterly. He besought Ministers to take their Bill back and amend it—if they would not do that, he thought Lord John's amendment would be quite legitimate, although unusual—but he deprecated a dissolution in the present complicated affairs of Europe, as particularly dangerous.

Mr. Bright rose after Mr. Walpole, and moved the adjournment of the debate. It was now half-past eleven o'clock, and the hon. gentleman's energies are never improved by having breathed for several hours the stifling atmosphere of the House. The call upon him to proceed, however, was general, and he obeyed it. His voice was rather husky—and, perhaps, his tone was less impassioned than on some occasions—but his speech was not the less, but more, impressive in consequence of its quiet and moderation. He dealt with the Bill, not as it affects political parties in the House, but as it may be expected to affect the country—not as it may chance to touch the interests of the moment, but of all future time. He spoke far more in the tone of a statesman than any of his detractors, and proved that the changes for which he had laboured were Conservative in the sense of the prayer read in the House daily—tending "to knit together the hearts of all persons and estates within this realm." The debate was again adjourned, on the motion of Sir Stafford Northcote.

Friday. Is the debate to close to-night? Has anything been arranged between the leaders of the contending parties during the day? Is treachery afloat, and will this great contest go off like last year's debate on the Ellenborough despatch, without even a division? Some say "Yes"—some "No!" The utmost uncertainty prevails. There is much animated discussion in the lobbies, while within doors the main debate wearily and languidly drags its slow length along. We really cannot endure your prolixity, Sir Stafford! We cannot, indeed! We know it of old. And what is it all to prove?—simply this, that the Bill brought in by her Majesty's Government to settle upon its future basis "the representation of the people," is a measure without principles—a body without a backbone—a huge agglomeration of details every one of which may be easily altered in committee. Mr. Cardwell is more sensible—but, although he takes a definite position against the Bill, and makes it good by sound argument, he cannot rally the now jaded House. Far less can Mr. Dent, Mr. Packe, or Lord Harry Vane? Who will step forward to awaken drowsy attention? Who will re-people those vacant benches? Not Mr. Stuart Wortley. Ordinarily he is heard with interest—but the present is a case that defies all ordinary efforts. At length the magician appears—Lord Palmerston rises. Now, then, the secret, if there be one, will come out. The noble lord was unusually jaunty. He began by saying that he meant to give his HEARTY support to Lord John's amendment. Loud cheers from the Opposition greeted this announcement. He congratulated the House on the progress towards agreement which had been made since the commencement of the debate—and he anticipated that if they went on a little longer at the same rate, they would end in unanimously accepting the resolutions. He then proceeded to show how very small a measure of Reform would satisfy him. At length, he disclosed unmistakably the cloven foot. He had supported Lord John's resolution with a view to force the present Government to accede to it, and carry it into effect—and he claimed for Lord John the gratitude of her Majesty's Ministers, for providing them with so opportune a means of escape. Then, in a vein, half irony, half condescension, he went on to conjecture the future course of the Cabinet. "Resign! No! they will not resign—I do not want them to resign—I condemn them to keep their places. Dissolve! The concurrence of this House will be necessary to its own dissolution—are the Government likely to gain it? Withdraw their Bill! No! they would, of course, go on with it. No! they need make no declaration that they would adapt the measure to the resolutions—the majority would do that." Mr. Whiteside replied to the noble lord—replied effectively—indignantly repudiated his advice—and fastened on him the charge of being the sole author of the present confusion in Italy. So ended the week's discussion.

The fifth night of the debate—Monday—presented somewhat of a contrast to the first. There might be about four hundred members

present—but the spirit of the House flagged, and its animation had evaporated. Mr. Edwin James opened with a smart speech of nearly an hour's length, delivered from the third bench from the floor, below the gangway, just behind the seat usually occupied by Mr. Bright. He spoke with great freedom and self-possession, and not without considerable force, and he adapted his observations with remarkable skill to the style of oratory most acceptable to the House. He made a lapee or two for which he got laughed at—but he also made one or two very telling hits. His remarks on Mr. Disraeli's "Arundel" illustration were capital—and his exposure of the scheme of voting papers was timely and useful. On the whole, it was a good speech—but it did not succeed in rousing the House. He was followed by Mr. Beaumont, a new member, whose small, thin voice, and high pitch, contrasted, rather unfavourably for him, with the stentorian lungs of Mr. James. It was but a flat affair. Lord Elcho did not add to the interest of the evening's proceedings—he is foppish, conceited, and tiresome—and, although Mr. Elliot commanded the respectful attention of the chiefs, neither did he, by his defense and amplification of the contents of his celebrated letter, infuse fresh life into the pervading dullness. Upon his resuming his seat, a throng of members started to their feet, amongst whom was Sir James Graham. It was uncertain which of them had caught the Speaker's eye, and as he left the chair for tea, it remained doubtful till his return, when he called upon Mr. Monckton Milnes. Mr. Milnes accordingly rose, but his first sentences were drowned in loud and reiterated cries for Graham. He persisted, however, and enjoyed his reward. He is a pompous speaker, and as feeble as he is pompous. He was endured for about ten minutes and then put down by a clamour to "Divide." Again there were general calls for Graham, and, at length, the right hon. baronet, who, for some time past had been busily putting his notes in order, rose and addressed the House.

Sir James has a thin voice, scarcely audible at times—but, as he enunciates very clearly, and speaks very deliberately, the defect is not so noticeable. He occupied his usual place, on the Ministerial side of the House, just below the gangway. He spoke for an hour exactly. He was listened to with hushed attention. As soon as it was known that he was on his legs, members flocked in from every corner of the building. Sir James's speech was the speech of a veteran, experienced, and far-seeing statesman. True Conservatism he identified with progress—resistance to changes demanded by expanding wealth, prosperity, and intelligence, was revolutionary. He dissected the Ministerial Bill, and showed it to be violently democratic in every one of its principles—he sketched the kind of measure which the country wanted, and came near to John Bright's standard. He was averse to the Ballot—but no proposal, he said, had grown so rapidly into favour of late years. He claimed admission to the franchise for the working classes—asked for a rating suffrage, limited by two or three years' residence. In a word, he restored the question before the House to its proper position, as a question which concerns the people far more than Parliamentary parties.

Sir John Pakington followed Sir James Graham, and spoke with unwonted spirit. After dealing somewhat roughly with Lord John Russell and his resolution, which he described as "on the highest authority," unparliamentary and irregular, he turned to Lord Palmerston and administered to the noble lord as severe a castigation as it has been his lot to receive for many a day. He showed up the noble viscount's profession of forbearance, as surpassing in "coolness" anything that ever fell from his lips. He spurned the noble lord's advice with indignation. He said the House might pass the second reading of the Bill, or might pass the resolution—but if they should pass the resolution they would not have the Bill. The Ministry had to consider their own self-respect and honour—they were not there to do the bidding of Lord Palmerston. This is unquestionably the only honourable position for the Government to take. If the House refuses their measure they can either resign or dissolve—either would be better than to submit to the degradation recommended them by Lord Palmerston. The motion for the adjournment of the debate was made by Mr. Gladstone—and, from what passed on the question of adjournment, it is plain that the House will not divide until Friday night. Well! spite of its weary length, it has been an extraordinary exhibition of oratorical talent.

PLEASE ME, AND BE VILE!

He who volunteers advice, and preases it upon your adoption offensively, has no right to complain of a somewhat severe scrutiny of his probable motives. The course pursued by Lord Palmerston on Friday night was so extraor-

dinary as to compel the public to look about for some explanation of it. The counsel he tendered to Her Majesty's Ministers—"tendered," did we say?—nay, thrust upon them, in tones as insulting as they were peremptory, must surely, even when scanned by the light of the noble lord's antecedents, have taken the Administration, the House, and the public by surprise. We could not help, at the conclusion of his speech, heartily thanking God that this man's chance of regaining supremacy is gone by for ever. England has not yet touched that depth of degradation which even a remote likelihood of such an event would imply.

"We shall pass this resolution," said the noble lord, addressing himself to the Treasury Bench, "by a large majority." You cannot dissolve Parliament—we will not let you. You must not withdraw your Bill—you will not resign—it would be needless. You will go into committee with our instructions binding you hand and foot, and you will pass a Reform Bill such as we, the majority, may agree to dictate. The noble lord overdid his part. He seemed to forget that gentlemen usually have some self-respect to be consulted. The Ministry, as a matter of course, have spared the public the scandal of giving a momentary or hesitating entertainment to such shocking meanness. They have flung back the noble lord's advice in his face with indignation, characterising it as impudent. He has, therefore, taken nothing by his move. But he has disclosed himself sufficiently to make every honest man pray that there may not be amongst waning, culminant, or rising statesmen, many that resemble him. One such occupant of "high places" is more than enough.

Do any of our readers dissent from this strain of remark as too severe? We are sorry for it—not for our own sake, but for theirs. Let them reflect a moment. If the noble viscount suffered this advice to the Government sincerely or insincerely. Grant that he really desired them to act upon it, and believed they might act upon it without shame, what sort of sense of political honour must he possess? Is there another man in the whole country whose cheeks would not have been scorched with blushes at the bare thought of suggesting to others a course so degrading to their character? Can Lord Palmerston not merely hint at, but recommend, political prostitution, without being conscious of any disgrace. So much the worse. It only shows how men may succeed, after long tampering with conscience, in destroying in themselves the very sensibilities in which the sentiment of honour takes its rise. But if the noble lord did not believe that his advice could be taken without loss of character, what are we to think of his patriotism in urging it? Does he apprehend no danger from defacing and exposing the reputation of our public men? Does he imagine that the admission of large classes of the working people to the franchise will place in peril the really valuable institutions of the country one half as much as destroying all faith in public virtue and political honour? Can he really wish to see a Conservative Ministry ready, at his bidding, to demean themselves to any work of scavengering, and to crawl on hands and knees through the dirtiest places, to the disgust of the country, and for no earthly purpose but to give zest to his revenge? Yet, this is what Lord Palmerston recommends the Derby Ministry to stoop to.

Lord Palmerston's advice to the Government was a bit of cunning more worthy of the Jew Fagan, than of a noble ex-Premier. It was a choice specimen of craft, we confess—but a sorry display of wisdom. It seems to have been aimed at more than one object—First, to defraud the country of a sound and satisfactory measure of Reform—secondly, to blight the prospects of his rival, Lord John Russell—lastly, to damage the reputation of the men now in office. Lord Palmerston has no liking for Reform. He is impatient to get the question out of the way. He deprecates remitting it to the constituencies. He thinks the present House, under the nominal direction of Mr. Disraeli, but really guided by himself, would be best fitted to achieve a satisfactory settlement of this great question. He knows that the next Parliament will be far more decidedly Liberal than that which was elected under his auspices. Therefore, he says, "let us pass some measure directly. The Derby Government can perform the task—let us hold them to it. For the sake of their places, they will yield to our demands—if we displace them, the controversy cannot be closed here—it must go to the people."

But we doubt whether the first object of the noble lord's advice, was equally important in his view with the second. What a delicious revenge! to check-mate Lord John Russell with his own resolution, by using it as a lever to wrench the Reform question out of his hands, and making the present Government dispose of it. There would be such poetical retaliation in it. But how much longer are the great interests

of the country to fly backwards and forwards as a shuttlecock between these two noble lords? How long is the current of our public affairs to obey the influence of their personal rivalry—now flowing in one direction, and now in another, as either of these chiefs may chance to be in the ascendant? The country is sick of their jealousies and contentions—sicker still of their mutual professions of friendship and esteem. When will the political atmosphere be clear of this vile smoke? If Lord John Russell had not been master of the situation, does any one imagine that Lord Palmerston would have given Ministers the advice he did?

No, doubt, he liked it all the better, because, if acted upon, it would irreparably damage the reputation of his opponents. To make them ridiculous and contemptible by the same stroke which would disappoint his too successful rival, would be a masterpiece of Machiavellian diplomacy. Meanwhile, who cares for public opinion? Who concerns himself about political morality? Basta! Leave such things for muffs and dwarfs—they are beneath the consideration of a veteran chief. Well! my lord! You have had your say—you have spoken your mind—you have uncovered your intrigue—but you will not gain your object. "The engineer is hoist with his own petard." We see what you are, by what you recommend others to become. Poor old man! Above threescore years and ten, and yet so eager to scramble along the byways of ambition! Trickster and slippery to the last—a political acrobat—whom men wonder at, but cannot revere—is it not time for you to retire and give yourself the benefit of a little calm reflection—a spell of self-communing—a glance into that mystery, your own heart? Why should you ask others to gratify you by becoming vile?

THE CONGRESS ON ITALY.

The jealousies of Sovereigns are the opportunities of nations. The history of this country affords abundant evidence that the gradual extension of popular freedom has been due, as much to the mutual jealousies of the Crown and the aristocracy, and the ambition of rival statesmen, as to the demands of the national will. This recognised truth has not lost its force in European politics of the present day. The diplomacy of the Courts of Europe is about to attempt a solution of Italian complications with a view to avert an appeal to arms. In the Congress about to assemble at Baden, the cause of constitutional freedom for Italy is not likely to meet with many advocates. We may safely assume that it is not the liberty of Italy that induced Russia to propose, and France and Prussia to consent to, this European conference. Nevertheless this gathering of diplomatic delegates can hardly separate without helping to ameliorate the condition of Italy, with or without the consent of the Plenipotentiaries.

The very fact of Austria having been compelled by the exigencies of the occasion to become a party to the proposed Congress, is an immense step towards the emancipation of the Peninsula from her rule. It is a decided admission that Italy is no longer, as Prince Metternich expressed it, "a geographical expression," but a living nationality. Since 1815 down to a very recent period, Austria has virtually, with the exception of the small kingdom of Piedmont, assumed the sovereignty of the whole Italian Peninsula. But, in allowing the internal affairs of that country to be discussed by the representatives of the other Powers of Europe, she at once abdicates her exclusive pretensions. Of course she cannot help herself, or she would never make so great a concession. The time has, however, come when a resignation of her position of suzerain is less trying than the prospect of war, or "the bleeding-to-death" which her enormous armaments entail. The Congress is the least dangerous of the alternatives before her. The Italian people have everything to gain by their case being presented before such a Court of Appeal; their hard task-master can hardly escape without serious loss of influence.

The object of the Congress, unless it is to be a mere delusion, is to overthrow Austrian supremacy in Italy. To accomplish this end it does not appear to us necessary that Austria should be required to surrender any part of her possessions guaranteed by the Treaty of 1815, nor even her reversionary rights in Tuscany and Modena. Such a claim, under existing circumstances, is not likely to be admitted, except as the result of a disastrous war, in which neither of the Great Powers, France included, is ready to embark. But, according to all accounts, Austria is willing to accede to a revision of those special conventions with the Italian States, which have made them the vassals of the Court of Vienna, as well as to withdraw her army of occupation from the Legations. The abrogation of these treaties with the direct concurrence of the Great Powers of

Europe, would withdraw from the Sovereigns of Italy the military support of Austria. Deprived of this resource, would not the Italian princes find it absolutely necessary to concede to their subjects such free institutions as would conciliate popular support and secure their own thrones? If once the constitutional freedom now enjoyed by Piedmont were extended to other Italian States, it would be impossible that Austria could retain Lombardy and Venice without similar concessions. In this way the problem of Italian freedom, and eventual independence, might be solved, not only without an appeal to arms, but in that gradual mode that is most conducive to permanence.

The claim that Austria is likely to submit to the Congress to bind the King of Sardinia against an aggressive policy, may prove rather advantageous than otherwise to the eventual freedom of Italy. That sacred cause would only be retarded, perhaps extinguished, by dynastic quarrels which would bring foreign Powers, i.e., foreign masters, into the field. When the other combined Powers of Europe have destroyed autocracy in Central Italy, they have done all that external influence can do to secure Italian independence. Henceforward, the population of that country, relieved from the great incubus of Austrian despotism, must work out their own emancipation. They have statesmen, orators, patriots enough, in other Italian States besides Piedmont, to induce the belief that they will succeed. There will always remain a superior influence to the elder constitutional State, but it does not appear to us absolutely necessary to the freedom of Italy that the domination of Piedmont should be extended over the whole Peninsula.

The success of constitutional freedom in Piedmont, however, warrants the belief that other Italian States, under circumstances equally favourable, would follow in the same path. The Romans, under the brilliant but short-lived regime of Mazzini and his friends, exhibited a remarkable aptitude for free institutions. The Tuscans, notwithstanding the restrictive policy of their Sovereign, manifest an inextinguishable desire for constitutional government. Even Naples has produced sagacious statesmen who have failed to confer upon their country the blessings of moderate freedom, only by reason of the mad despotism of the monster that occupies the throne. The testimony of Signor Salvagnoli, a politician, author, and well known as the legal defender of Miss Cunningham, is worthy of attention.* He says:—

The Italians are much better adapted to enjoy liberty than the Germans, the Spaniards, or the French. The Parliamentary Government which so wisely rules Sardinia might with equal efficacy rule all the other countries of Italy, if Austria were not in Lombardy-Venice with her arms and everywhere with her influence. . . . The Italian municipal institutions are the remains of the Roman Empire and of the free states of the middle ages. Spread not only over the cities but throughout the rural districts and small towns they have served to maintain the habit of self-government. Confraternities for study, religion, commerce, charity, and recreation, have united all classes, afford opportunity for the display of talent of every kind, given occasion for discussion, for the practice of command and obedience, and kept alive the practical good sense with which Italians have always been largely endowed. The number and smallness of the States, the constant emulation between them and between city and city, have caused the establishment of identical institutions, universities, museums, galleries, schools, academies, hospitals, theatres, and archives. Every capital has its statesmen; each city its savants. Limited as the arena may be, yet politics are exercised by politicians of no mean rank. It would be well if foreigners—not excepting many of the English—who judge Italy without knowing her, would endeavour to obtain just notions of the intellectual amplitude of Italian statesmen of the present day, and calculate the civil influence exercised by minds of the highest stamp at present living and acting in Italy.

We make bold to believe that next to an Imperial Parliament sitting at Rome this project of an European Congress on Italian affairs is calculated to help on the freedom and independence of the Peninsula, by arousing the patriotism of the population, turning their impulses into a practical channel, and defeating violent counsels. Austria and Piedmont, we are told on the authority of our Foreign Secretary, have each made a formal declaration that they will not attack one another, and that they will abstain from hostilities. It appears, also, that in the approaching Congress the Italian States, one and all, are to have "an opportunity given to them of expressing their opinion, in some way or other, upon the subjects which will be there discussed." None of the Plenipotentiaries may care much for Italian freedom, but their deliberations may seriously impair Austrian influence, while considerations of State policy may induce both France and Russia to support such a change in Central Italy as may conduce to the eventual emancipation of its population.

* *Della Indipendenza d'Italia. Discorso di Vincenzo Salvagnoli. Firenze, Felice Le Monnier, 1859. Second Edition.*

Foreign and Colonial.

THE CONGRESS ON ITALY.

The *Moniteur* of Friday states that the Cabinet of Vienna has accepted the proposition of Russia relative to the meeting of a Congress.

It is stated that the Congress will be held at Baden-Baden, instead of at Aix-la-Chapelle, France having objected to Aix as being within the territory of Prussia, one of the Powers to be represented at the Congress. It is said that Count Walewski, assisted by M. Drouyn de L'Huys, will represent France, and that England will be represented by Lord Malmesbury, assisted as Second Commissioner by Lord Cowley. The other representatives will probably be: Prince Gortschakoff, Russia; Count Buol, Austria; and Baron Schlegelitz, Prussia. The Italian States will also be indirectly represented at the Congress.

A Paris letter in the *Nord* states that the Sardinian Cabinet has addressed a communication to the five Great Powers strongly insisting on being allowed to take part in the deliberation of any Congress on affairs of Italy.

FRANCE.

Count Cavour has come to Paris by special invitation of the Emperor. On Saturday he was received by the Emperor in a private audience. The Sardinian Premier afterwards visited Prince and Princess Napoleon and Count Walewski. On Sunday a private dinner was given at the Tuilleries, at which Count Cavour was present. It is said that Count Cavour is much pleased with his stay, and that he will quit Paris probably on Wednesday next for London.

As to Count Cavour's mission it is said:—

What passes on these occasions is of course not known to the public, but from the little that transpires, it appears that the Minister was most earnest in pleading his cause, and in urging the Emperor, by all the arguments his ingenuity could suggest, to realise the hopes that were so long held out to Piedmont. He explained once more the dangers of his own position in Turin, and the difficulty, if not impossibility, of any longer keeping in hand the formidable elements he had collected. M. Cavour demands that Piedmont shall be admitted to the Congress on a footing of equality with the other Powers.

The Marquis d'Azeglio, Sardinian ambassador in London, is also now in Paris.

It is asserted that the Conferences on the affairs of the Danubian Principalities will re-assemble at Paris in the course of the present week. Two sittings only will be held, all the Powers having agreed to recognise the election of Prince Couza.

M. Chasseloup Laubat is named Minister of Algeria and the Colonies.

There are said to be 120,000 men between Besançon, Lyons, and Grenoble, and it is added that there are heaps of forage stored up on Mount Cenis at every relay of the mountain. It is also stated that there are at present 400,000 muskets of an improved model being manufactured by command of the Minister of War for the French army.

Private accounts from Paris state that a new Credit Mobilier Bank is about to be started under the auspices of Count de Morny, and with the favour of the Emperor. It is to comprise among its chief functions the granting of advances to traders upon the goods and general security of their establishments. This movement at the present juncture seems an indication on the side of peace.

AUSTRIA.

A letter from Vienna of the 25th instant says:—"In the afternoon of Wednesday Count Buol informed the Russian Minister at this Court that Austria was willing to be a participator in the Congress which is to examine into, and, if possible, peacefully settle, the Italian question. The Austrian Government has, however, plainly stated to the representatives of the mediating Powers that there are certain matters which do not admit of discussion. What these matters are you have already been told, but, as the Congress is about to meet, it may be as well to recapitulate. Austria will not take part in any discussion which could possibly lead to a modification of the treaty of 1815, and consequently there can be no question of her relinquishing any part of the territory which she now possesses in Italy, or her rights of reversion in Tuscany and Modena. At present she asserts that she will uphold her right to keep garrisons in Comacchio, Ferrara, and Piacenza. It is understood that the special conventions between Austria and the Italian States are to undergo a revision, but Count Buol has not yet clearly expressed himself on the subject."

The expenditure for maintaining troops on a full war footing is so great, that Austria will bleed to death if she must long keep such an enormous force on foot.—*Letter from Vienna.*

With chasseurs, border troops, engineers, artillery, and cavalry, the army in Italy may be about 230,000 strong.—*Ibid.*

GERMANY.

At Frankfort the federal assembly has voted supplies for arming the federal fortresses with the necessary artillery.

The *Ober-Postamt-Zeitung* contains news from Stuttgart to the effect that Prince Frederick of Württemberg has been appointed commander-in-chief of the 8th Federal Corps d'Armée.

The *Munich Gazette* publishes officially the application of M. von der Pfordten for his dismissal from the post of President of the Bavarian Ministry.

Hopes were entertained that the baptism of the Prince Royal would have been followed by an amnesty at Berlin. It is now said that, out of respect to the feelings of the King, who is opposed to any extended political measure of the kind, no general one will be decreed, but that all those persons who have been condemned for political offences and all emigrants may obtain pardon on petitioning the Regent.

ITALY.

On the 23rd, the annual commemoration of the Piedmontese soldiers slain at the battle of Novara, in 1849, was celebrated in the Cathedral of Turin. The ceremony was solemnised in the most impressive manner. The Ministers of State, deputations from Parliament, the officers of the Sardinian army and of the National Guard, the students of the University, and the immigrants from other parts of Italy, were present.

The King of Naples returned from Bari to Portici, by sea on the 9th, and went straight to Caserta. He was carried in a closely curtained litter. There he remains in seclusion; "five hundred courtiers," says rumour, going daily to inscribe their names in the visiting book. The same authority says, "the officers on board the steamer that brought the royal party from Bari were rather scandalised at what they considered the unbecoming jollity of the hereditary prince and princess, who occupied a cabin next to the king's. They ate and drank, smoked (both of them—she is an accomplished fumeuse), and laughed from morning till night."

A report was current that an Austrian patrol had made a "reconnaissance" on the Piedmontese side of the Ticino. It turns out that an Austrian patrol losing his way, and discovering it was in Piedmont by meeting a gendarme, quietly inquired the road to Pavia. The direction was pointed out and the patrol retired.

According to the *Times* Turin correspondent, the news of an Italian Congress has been received with satisfaction by a great majority of the Piedmontese population of Turin.

I am more and more convinced that I was justified in lately telling you that the cry for war kept up here, and which was assumed to be universal, because it was loud, proceeded but from a minority. Government employes, emigrants, persons who thought that war would be advantageous to their private interests, others who had joined the war party through weariness of the painful state of suspense we have now so long endured, to the infinite detriment of trade and industry, have been clamorous for hostilities, but those classes constitute only a small portion of the mass. As to the lower orders, the working men, a sentiment of relief seems to exist among them now that they believe peace is to be maintained. In this respect, the calling out of the contingent was an unfortunate act on the part of the Government. It has caused great anxiety and distress among the lower classes.

Letters from Turin state that the Prince of Wales will not visit that town, but that he will prolong his stay at Rome.

A letter from Rome says:—"There is the most complete organization and subordination on the part of the Italian Liberals to their leaders, and of all to Piedmont. Hitherto the watchword has been 'Remain quiet,' in order not to embarrass the great Italian move; but I shall be greatly mistaken if you do not shortly see that Italy is passing from this phase into that of peaceable demonstrations."

The French troops, according to Antonelli's note, may remain here till the end of the year. It is said that they are to withdraw in three detachments—the first in summer, the second in autumn, the third at the end of the year. Many events may, however, alter these arrangements, and indeed there are very few here, I believe, who believe in their leaving at all.—*Letter from Rome.*

Letters from Piacenza announce that on the 23rd, 24th, and 25th instant, 1,200 Austrians, with fifty cannon, 150 barrels of resin, and a great quantity of Congreve rockets, arrived there. The church has been converted into a flour magazine. [This news comes by way of Turin.]

A Turin letter states that twelve convents at Genoa have been cleared of their inmates in order to allow the premises to be employed for quartering troops in case of need.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN ROME.

The *Times* correspondent makes the following statement with the view of quieting the fears of many old ladies of the other sex in England, who dread the possibility of his Royal Highness's yielding to the attractions of the Lady of Babylon:—

The Prince's career appears to be marked with much prudence, and personally he has won golden opinions from all classes of persons. His self-possession and gentle unpretending manners excite universal admiration, and everyone was delighted to observe the boyish glee with which he entered into the amusements of the Carnival. In all the gossip that I have heard regarding the Prince there are only two points to which any exception has been made. First, it was objected that his interview with the Pope was not strictly private, Colonel Bruce having been also present. Secondly, it was objected that the interview was short, and was terminated not by the reigning Sovereign. With respect to the first exception made, I may observe that there are not wanting those here who hoped much from the civility of the manner of the Holy Father at that interview. On this, however, as on all other occasions, the conduct of the Prince has been marked by much prudence. There was a great run among the several monastic institutions, as usual jealous of each other, to make an impression on the Prince's mind. By one

gentleman, a Jesuit, he was claimed on the ground of his being the only Welshman here. An antagonism was offered in the person of another gentleman, who wanted to lionise St. Clement and St. Isidore to the Prince; but his Royal Highness managed to sail safely between Scylla and Charybdis, going as Welshman to the Jesuit, exploring the interesting antiquities of St. Clement's with his antagonist, and appearing on the 17th inst., St. Patrick's-day, at St. Isidore with a shamrock in his hat. At the Irish College the Prince left a handsome sum for the poor Irish friars, or Franciscans, in Rome, which seems to have given great pleasure and satisfaction to all. The Prince accepted the sprig of shamrock offered to him at the College, and stuck it in his hat, where it remained for the rest of the day, to the intense delight of the poor Irish. The Prince has been much engaged by the galleries, collections, and library of the Vatican, which he has been studying very conscientiously.

EGYPT.

Advices have been received from Alexandria to the 20th inst. The *Progresso* announces that the Viceroy has rejected the written application of M. de Lesseps for permission to commence the work of the Suez Canal, and that Mr. Licantbeg, the engineer-in-chief, has tendered his resignation.

AMERICA.

The Europa arrived at Liverpool on Monday with dates from New York to the 16th inst. The Cabinet had decided upon holding an extra session of Congress. The grand jury had returned true bills against Sikes for the murder of Mr. Key.

There had been an enthusiastic mass meeting at Tammany Hall, New York, in favour of the acquisition by the United States of the island of Cuba.

Mr. Cobden was at Toronto, and paid a visit to Parliament on the 14th inst.

The Washington Union of March 16, in an authoritative article on our Mexican Central American relations, says there is not the least reason to believe, from anything which has yet transpired, that either the French or British government meditates any interference in the political concerns of Mexico; and it is known that Captain Turner, the American commanding officer, has entered into arrangements with the French and British commanders that the naval officers of the two nations shall land together, and it will be necessary to afford protection to their respective citizens.

The Liberals were gaining the upper hand in Mexico. A battle had been fought near Cordova, and the left wing of Miramon's army was completely routed by the liberals. Miramon lost one hundred men killed, three cannon, three hundred muskets, and a large quantity of ammunition. General Degollado was preparing to march on the capital with ten thousand men. The liberals had captured Guanajuato and Aguas Calientes.

Walker, the filibuster, had arrived at Havannah en route for Aspinwall and California.

JAMAICA.

Two public meetings of an interesting character are reported in the *Morning Journal* of Kingston, received by the last packet. The one at Spanish Town, at which Mr. Noel, son of the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, presided, for the purpose of aiding the Baptist Missionary Society. This was well attended, and able speeches were delivered by the Rev. Mr. Phillippo, Richard Hill, Esq., Mr. Noel, and others. The second was of a rather more boisterous character. It was held at the Court-house, Kingston, under the presidency of George W. Gordon, Esq., magistrate. Two ministers of religion and several laymen addressed the meeting in support of a petition to her Majesty against the new Electoral Laws limiting the franchise and imposing a tax of 10s. on the registration of a qualification. Some of the speakers denounced the Governor and the Government in very strong terms, and proposed that the electors should go up to the Governor in a body and demand their rights as freemen.

The newspaper organs of this island have been chiefly occupied with the subject of immigration, especially that of encouraging the immigration of coloured and black people from Canada, and the cultivation of cotton in the island, the success of which, it is contended, depends entirely upon the question of labour. The *Morning Journal*, in discussing the subject, says:—

It is not known in England that a valuable description of cotton is indigenous to this country, that it grows in spontaneous abundance in every district of the island; that without human culture it produces two crops a year, and is, moreover, one of those perennial shrubs which, in tropical climates, by proper cultivation, yields annually increased crops. Let these facts be made known in Great Britain, and let British capitalists understand well that the investment of capital in the cultivation of cotton in this island would, in a few years afford a source for the raw material that would contribute much to render Great Britain independent of the United States; and we have not the slightest doubt that no time would be lost to turn the advantage held out to account.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Dates from Table Bay extend to January 20. Preparations are making in the Transvaal for executing the threatened attacks on Mahura's Bechuana tribe and on Kuruman. Commandoes are being called out for the service; and the burghers, it appears, muster readily enough, under the promise that each is to get a farm in the territory. Other intelligence is more satisfactory. It is as follows:—The Transvaal republicans have abandoned their designs of war against the neighbouring native tribes. Intelligence from the border States and Natal was satisfactory. It was reported that the

59th Regiment, now at Cape Town, is to be ordered up to Natal in the Megara.

Quantities of grain and other produce are constantly flowing along the Maitland-road to Cape Town; Zwartland and Roeborg contribute large proportions.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The following is the substance of a telegram from Calcutta dated Feb. 22:—"Tranquillity continues to prevail throughout Oude, and the disarming of the provinces progresses rapidly. Up to the 12th inst. 378 cannons and 975,000 arms of all kinds have been collected, while 756 forts have been entirely levelled. The Begum and the Nena are still in the Nepal Terai. On the 9th instant Brigadier Horsford took fourteen guns from the rebels on the Nepal frontier; he was but slightly opposed and suffered no loss. Mr. C. J. Wingfield assumed charge of the office of Chief Commissioner from Mr. Montgomery on the 15th inst. The rebels in Central India, under Tantia Toppe, are now reported to be making for Pertabgurh. They were at Antoolah on the 17th, and burnt Gassoonda, south-west of Jeerun, on the 19th inst. A telegram from Indore, dated the 18th inst., brings information that four generals, several other officers, and 600 men of the rebel force, have given themselves up to the Rajah of Bikaner. The troops of the Punnah Rajah in Bundelcound attacked and defeated a body of rebels at Alova on the 10th inst. All is quiet in the North Western Provinces and in Bengal."

The *Times* special correspondent gives a glowing account of a party given by Maun Singh, at Lucknow, to the British officers. Lord Clyde was too ill to go. Some scoundrel at the feast requested Maun Singh to take off his head-gear, and having got it the European put it on his own head! Some of the officers got drunk, and behaved very turbulently. These mixed feasts seldom answer. Lucknow is immensely improved, and well fortified. It is now "the most magnificent city in India." The following is a description of the Residency at Lucknow, with a word about Havelock's grave:—

The Residency stands nearly as we found it on taking the city. There were some subsequent dilapidations. Officers directed men to pull down timbers, and as timbers supported walls, roofs, and ceilings, those, obeying gravitation, fell, and caused greater ruin than there had been when the enemy left Lucknow; but the labours of the men were observed and were suspended, and the Residency, with all its silent testimony of bullet-pitted, shot-pierced, shattered walls, its detached posts, torn gateways, and ruinous gables, stands untouched amid all the change around it. The walls of the room where Henry Lawrence died still remain. Every shot has its story, every angle its hero, or haply, its heroine—and its victim. "Neill's Gate" still stands outside the Residency, into which his lifeless body was brought, and where it lies under a becoming tomb. I wish I could say to the people of England, who lamented Havelock so deeply, that the grave of their chosen one is worthily marked, or that its present condition is worthy of the remains which lie there, or of the country. When I visited the Alumbagh, where Sir Henry Havelock was hurriedly interred in the march of the relieved garrison out of Lucknow, I saw, in the unclean garden-ground of the place, open to natives, cattle, and dogs, a shallow sinking in the ground the size of a grave—and it was a grave—and just over it, rudely carved by a soldier's hand on the trunk of a tree, could be traced the letter "H." And this is the grave and the inscription of Sir Henry Havelock!

Sir John Lawrence had turned the first sod of the Moulton and Umritsir Railway at the Nowlucha terminus. There were 200 native chiefs present, and thousands of other natives. Sir John Lawrence said:—

The construction of railroads will form quite an era in the history of the Punjab. Their effect will be to give a vast stimulus to its industry, and to benefit all classes of the people. It would be difficult in particular to over-estimate the value of this railroad, extending over full 240 miles, from Umritsir to Moulton. In connexion with improved steam-boats on the Indus, and the railway from Kotree to Kurraheea, it will bring us English people nearer to our native land than at present by a good fortnight. The gain, in a political and military point of view, to the State, will be immense; the true basis for our military operations, the best security for this frontier, being an easy and certain communication with the sea. To the people of this great province the advantages of the railroad will be equally important. It will go far to ensure good prices and a certain market for their produce to the landholders of a country which produces more than it consumes, and which to a considerable extent has hitherto been land-locked. The railroad will prove equally beneficial to the manufacturer and the trader; while it will, for a considerable time, ensure abundance of labour to the poorer classes of the community.

When Sir John first crossed the Sutlej there was not a trace of a road in the country; now there are thousands of miles of road; and here is this railway begun.

A despatch from Hong Kong, dated Feb. 23rd, says:—"Admiral Seymour returns on the 21st inst. to England. Lord Elgin is preparing an expedition for the exploration of the Pearl River."

Copies of despatches in reference to India have been published, which show that Lord Stanley has a sufficient sense of duty to complain to the Governor-General of a faulty financial administration. For example, in a despatch of the 16th March instant, Lord Stanley tells the Governor-General that his requisition for an immediate supply of bullion from this country without a previous indication of contemplating such a step appears to furnish evidence of some want of foresight on the part of those officers of the Indian Government to whom financial arrangements are entrusted.

AUSTRALIA.

The Oneida, with the Australian mails, 114 passengers (38 of whom are children), and gold valued at 76,286*l.*, arrived at Suez on the night of the 15th instant. Her dates are: Sydney, Feb. 2; Melbourne, Feb. 5; Galle, Feb. 28; Aden, March 9.

The Parliament of Victoria reassembled on the 11th of January after the Christmas recess. It was at first expected that the session would be a very brief one, and that, after the rapid despatch of some necessary business, a dissolution would prepare the way for a new Parliament, elected on the basis of the Reform Bill recently enacted. Several causes had conspired to disappoint this expectation, and it was doubtful whether the business before the Houses would be disposed of before the latter end of the month. "This delay," says the *Argus*, "is, in a great measure, to be attributed to the factious spirit displayed by the Opposition, who lose no opportunity of importing into the debates of the Assembly the most extraneous irritating topics."

The labour market is reported as dull, and the gold market also.

Sir W. Nicholson, "father of the Ballot in Victoria," has been elected by the district of Murray, although he was never in the district, nor personally acquainted with any of his supporters. The electors placed him in a majority on the ballot without asking any questions on his political opinions.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

A slaver was captured off Porto Rico, on Feb. 5th, with 1,080 young Africans on board, and it is supposed they were bound for Cuba.

The *Daily News* reports the death of Gezo, the Slave King of Dahomey. 800 slaves were massacred as a sacrifice on the occasion. The new King is said at once to have left, with a large army, on a slave-hunting expedition.

Prince Alfred, since his arrival in Egypt, seems to have had no lack of amusement. He has made two trips into the interior, and visited the Pyramids and other places of interest, extending his trip as far as Suez. By all accounts he has proved himself an excellent sportsman, and on his last trip his party bagged a very large quantity of game. The Viceroy has put at the Prince's disposal special trains for his shooting excursions, as also one of the palaces in Cairo, where the youthful Prince resided with his suite during his sojourn there; and furthermore, daily sends on board the *Euryalus*, in honour of the Prince, according to the Turkish custom, an abundant supply of provisions of all sorts, costing about 200*l.* per diem.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

NOTTINGHAM.—It being understood that Mr. Walter does not intend to offer himself for re-election for this borough, a preparatory meeting of the leaders of the Liberal party was held in the Exchange Room on Friday evening. Mr. Alderman Cullen occupied the chair. The names of a number of gentlemen were discussed, and it was ultimately resolved that communications should be addressed to the following gentlemen with the view of obtaining the sanction of one of them to be nominated at the next election of members for the borough, namely, Mr. Samuel Morley, of London; Mr. George Moore, of the firm of Grocock, Copestake, and Moore, of London and Nottingham; and Mr. Layard.

GLOUCESTER.—Sir Maurice Berkeley, having a claim to an existing peerage, declines to stand for this city. A Liberal colleague is therefore wanted for Mr. Price.

WEST SUFFOLK.—Earl Jermyn, the eldest son of the Marquis of Bristol, has issued an address to the electors of West Suffolk, offering himself as a candidate, in anticipation of the retirement of Mr. H. S. Waddington. Earl Jermyn's address is of a Conservative character, and on the whole favourable to the Ministerial Reform Bill. At a meeting of the Conservatives, at Bury St. Edmund's, on Wednesday, a requisition was agreed to calling on Major Parker, of Clopton Hall, to stand for the Western Division.

THE PROTECTORATE OF THE FIJI ISLANDS.

A deputation had an interview on Thursday, at the Foreign-office, with the Earl of Malmesbury, to press upon the consideration of her Majesty's Government the acceptance of the Fiji Islands. The deputation consisted of Mr. Cheetham, M.P., Mr. Bazley, M.P., Mr. Young, M.P., Mr. W. C. Wentworth, Lord A. Churchill, M.P., Mr. Robert Towns, Mr. F. W. Russell, M.P., Mr. George A. Lloyd, Hon. Arthur Kinnaid, M.P., Mr. E. Hamilton, Sir A. Agnew, M.P., Mr. D. Larnach, Mr. C. Buxton, M.P., Mr. James Alexander, Mr. M. H. Marsh, M.P., Mr. Henry Woods, M.P., Sir H. W. Parker, Mr. C. E. Mangles, M.P., Mr. J. Acton, and Mr. Edmund Potter.

The following is an extract from a letter recently received by the Rev. P. M'Owan, of York, from the Rev. J. Eggleston, the general secretary of the Wesleyan Missions in Polynesia, and dated Sydney, Dec. 10th, 1858:—"The British Consul is going to England by this mail to try to induce the Home Government to accept the sovereignty of Fiji. Thakembou has made an offer, and has signed a (virtual) treaty to that effect. If Britain does not take possession of the islands, France will, and then the result will be almost unmitigated evil. The tyranny of the French commander in compelling the people of the Friendly Isles to build houses and enclose garden-grounds for

the Romish priests, has utterly disgusted the Haabaians; and the poor priests are left to walk about in their new domain without the countenance or favour of any of the inhabitants. I understand that Calignon, the leading priest, has recently written to 'King George,' expressing his deep regret that the French captain should have acted with such severity, and saying it was not at all in accordance with his views that such a penalty was inflicted; and that he concluded by begging the King to accept of two hundred dollars, as an expression of his sympathy. The bait, however, would not take. The King called his chiefs together, and the dollars were returned."

Court, Official, and Personal News.

On Monday the Duchess of Kent returned to London from a visit to the Queen. The Court left Osborne for Buckingham Palace yesterday.

The Queen, as a mark of her Royal satisfaction at the loyal demonstration of the natives of Malta, on the occasion of the visit to that island of Prince Alfred in December last, has placed at the disposal of the Governor a commission in the Rifle Brigade, to be bestowed on any Maltese young gentleman he may select. His Excellency has offered it to Mr. Ganci Azzopardi and to Mr. Frederico Marne, but both have politely declined the same, considering their means inadequate to keep pace with their brother officers more favoured by fortune and family connexions.

The Speaker gave his sixth Parliamentary full-dress dinner on Saturday, and afterwards held a levee. The occasion was one of unusual interest, inasmuch as the Hon. Members present saw for the first time the splendid suite of state apartments which the skill and taste of Sir Charles Barry has provided for the future occupancy of the "First Commoner in the realm."

A local ballot association at Taunton have addressed Mr. Labouchere (M.P. for the borough), asking him to support the ballot. He has replied:—"I can only say that I continue to believe that a system of secret voting for members of Parliament in this country would produce greater evils than any that it professes to remedy."

Lady Havelock and her daughters have returned to town, and have taken, as their permanent residence, No. 14, Kensington-park-gardens.

The vacancy in the trust of the British Museum caused by the death of Mr. Hallam has been filled up by the election of Mr. Grote, the historian of Greece.

The *Gazette* announces that Colonel Joshua Jebb, Chairman of the Directors of Convict Prisons, has been appointed Knight Commander of the Bath, and that the distinction of Commanders of the Order has been conferred upon Major Robert Lewis Taylor, 18th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, and Sir William George Armstrong, Engineer to the War Department for Rifled Ordnance.

Viscountess Palmerston had a brilliant assembly on Wednesday at Cambridge House. Previously to the assembly the noble viscount and viscountess entertained at dinner the Countess of Shaftesbury and Lady Victoria Ashley, Lord and Lady Stanley, of Alderley, Lord and Lady Harriet Ashley, Lord Sudeley, the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, M.P., the Right Hon. William Cowper, M.P., and Mrs. Cowper, the Right Hon. R. Vernon Smith, M.P., and Mrs. Smith, the Right Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers, M.P., Mr. R. W. Grey, M.P., Mr. Charles Clifford, M.P., &c.

The *Inquirer* announces that Dr. Carpenter has resigned the post he has so long filled with distinguished honour, as Principal of University Hall, in order to devote his exclusive attention to his important and onerous duties as Registrar of London University.

A few days since a deputation from the National Temperance League waited upon the Home Secretary on the Beer-house question. In his reply Mr. Estcourt reminded the deputation that the evidence given before the Public-house Committee three or four years ago showed that there were great difficulties in the way of such legislation; and he thought it would be a mistake to suppose that if the 42,000 beer-shops were closed there would be no increase in the number of public-houses. Parliament would hardly agree to such a restriction. He was well aware of the evils connected with beer-houses. A measure had been left him by his predecessor, but it was not in a perfect state, and he doubted if he should be able to attempt to deal with so important a question during the present session of Parliament, but he would give the subject his best consideration. He quite appreciated the inconvenience of the present system. He had voted against the Beer Bill in all its stages, believing it to be utterly at variance with the true principles of enlightened legislation; and trusted that some remedy would be devised to the advantage of the country.

The *Weekly Register* publishes the names of the Irish members who intend to vote for the second reading of the Government Reform Bill. The list contains such names as Mr. Brady, Mr. Maguire, and the O'Donoghue.

THE LONDON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—A public meeting was held at Willis's Rooms on Monday for the purpose of organising a movement to relieve the London Mechanics' Institution from the incubus of debt which presses upon it. Lord Carlisle, who presided, made a graceful appeal. The printed list of subscriptions announced the receipt of more than 1,600*l.*, and there can be no doubt that the object of the movement will be accomplished.

Law, Police, and Assize.

CASE OF THE REV. ALFRED POOLE.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, on Wednesday, gave his final decision in the case of the Rev. Alfred Poole *versus* the Bishop of London. It was an appeal from a decision of the Bishop, whereby the licence of Mr. Poole was revoked, because, in matters touching confession, his practice was contrary to the practice and spirit of the Church of England. The assessor of the Archbishop, Dr. Lushington, made in court a report upon the appeal; and, founding himself upon this, the Archbishop declared that the Bishop of London had exercised a sound discretion in revoking the licence, and, further, that the course pursued by Mr. Poole is not in accordance with the rubric or doctrines of the Church of England, but is most dangerous, and most likely to produce most serious mischief to the cause of morality and religion. The appeal was therefore dismissed, and the revocation of the licence confirmed by decree.

"TAYLOR'S PERSIAN THREAD."—A remarkable case has been heard before Vice-Chancellor Page Wood. A Mr. William Taylor, surviving partner of the firm of J. and W. Taylor, applied for an injunction to restrain Henry Degateau and Henry Dalton from using their trade marks. The Taylors were the manufacturers of "Taylor's Persian thread." They made affidavit that the labels on the reels always indicated exactly the true quantity of sewing thread to be found thereon. Degateau and Dalton were accused of selling short lengths of Taylor's thread for long lengths, that is, selling 250 or 280 for 300, and stating that a reel contained 300 when it only contained 250 or 280. But it appeared, in evidence, that although recently the Taylors had refused to supply to the dealers reels purporting to contain more than they did contain, they had repeatedly given in to what the Vice-Chancellor called the practice of selling fraudulent lengths. Sir Page Wood said the Court would protect trade marks, but could not interfere in such a case as this by an injunction. Bill dismissed.

"HOUSEHOLD WORDS" IN CHANCERY.—Rumours have been current for some time past of sundry differences between Mr. Charles Dickens and Messrs. Bradbury and Evans, the publishers of *Household Words*. These rumours have been followed, during the last few days, by advertisements announcing the intended publication of a new serial by Mr. Dickens, and the consequent discontinuance of the *Household Words*. On Saturday last Messrs. Bradbury and Evans applied in the Rolls Court for an injunction to restrain Mr. Dickens from publishing this advertisement. It appears that they are part proprietors of the *Household Words*, and demurred to the publication of an announcement of its discontinuance without their authority, and when, despite Mr. Dickens's withdrawal from it, they might still continue to issue it. The Vice-Chancellor required the omission of the objectionable passage from the advertisement.

CHURCH-RATES IN A POLICE COURT.—Mr. W. H. Ashurst, of the Old Jewry, solicitor, was summoned to the Mansion House, on Tuesday, by the churchwardens of the parish of St. Mildred, Poultry, for refusing to pay a Church-rate of 8*s.* 4*d.* Mr. Cox, vestry clerk, attended to support the summons, and proved the levying of the rate. Mr. Ashurst took an objection to the validity of the rate, and handed in a written notice that he intended to dispute it in the Ecclesiastical Court, upon which the Lord Mayor decided that his jurisdiction was ousted, and the churchwardens, if they wished to enforce payment, must go to that court to prove that their rate was a legal one. Mr. Cox said they would certainly do so, and the summons was then dismissed. Mr. William Connell, watchmaker, Cheapside, then answered to a summons for refusing to pay a rate of 6*l.* 10*s.*, claimed by the same churchwardens. He likewise objected to the validity of the rate, and intended to dispute it. Mr. Cox: Then perhaps you will put in a written notice, as Mr. Ashurst has done. Mr. Connell: No, I do not think that is necessary. The notice I now give is sufficient in law. The Lord Mayor: Yes, I think so. Mr. Cox: Well, we must go to the Ecclesiastical Court. Summons dismissed. Mr. Thomas Beck, of Cheapside, who was summoned for 6*l.*, made a similar objection. Mr. Cox: Do you intend to dispute the rate in the Ecclesiastical Court? Mr. Beck: Yes. Mr. Cox: I'm very glad to hear you say so. This summons also was therefore dismissed, and the parties then quitted the court.

BETTING IN THE STREETS.—At the Mansion House on Monday, a deputation waited upon the Lord Mayor, to complain to him of the nuisance created in Bride-lane by the large number of betting men who congregate there daily, and choke up the thoroughfare. The Lord Mayor appeared to doubt whether the law gave him power to interfere; and after expressing his sympathy with the objects of the deputation, he said that he should take time to consider the matter.

CRYSTAL PALACE SUNDAY OPENING.—In the Vice-Chancellor's Court, a decree was taken last week before the Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, whereby the injunction, granted in March last, to restrain the Directors of the Crystal Palace from opening that building on Sundays, without the authority of Parliament, was made perpetual. The decree provides that the Crystal Palace shall pay the taxed costs of the suit.—[This decision affects only the general public, not the shareholders of the Company.]

Miscellaneous News.

HANDEL COMMEMORATION.—The dates for the performances of the Handel Commemoration Festival at the Crystal Palace have been fixed as follows:—Monday, June 20th, "Messiah;" 22nd, "Dettingen Te Deum" and a Selection; 24th, "Israel in Egypt."

THE GREAT EASTERN STEAMSHIP.—Active measures are now in progress for the completion of this noble vessel, 400 workmen, in various branches, having been engaged during last week, and will commence operations on board in a few days. It is expected that the vessel will be ready for a trial trip during the month of July.

DEATH OF ALDERMAN ANDREWS, OF SOUTH-AMPTON.—On Monday the death of Mr. Alderman Richard Andrews took place. The deceased was an architect of his own fortunes, and rose from the ranks of the working classes to be one of the most extensive carriage builders in the kingdom. He was extremely popular with the large number of men in his employ, and so much respected by the citizens generally, that he was several times elected mayor of the borough. His generous reception of M. Kosuth will be long remembered.

OXFORD MIDDLE-CLASS EXAMINATIONS.—These examinations will be held this year at Oxford, and also in London, Bath, Bedford, Birmingham, Brighton, Exeter, Gloucester, Ipswich, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Nottingham, Reigate, and Southampton. They will commence on June 14, and no candidate's name will be received at any place after April 30. The London committee in aid of these examinations, have resolved that a fund should be established for the purpose of awarding scholarships and prizes to those who should most distinguish themselves at these examinations.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.—Lord Stanley, President of the Council of India, having resolved to appoint eight additional writers (by competition), 790 young men offered themselves as candidates. Of the nine who were declared most eligible, Mr. Lord, jun., a son of the Rev. A. E. Lord, Independent minister at Hersham, in Surrey, stood the first, having obtained thirty-three marks more than the second on the list. The examination lasted three days, and was very severe.

STATUE TO AN EDITOR.—The town of merry Carlisle has erected a statue to the memory of one of its late citizens—James Steel, Mayor in 1845-46. But his distinction does not rest there. Mr. Steel, as we are informed by a biographical memoir published in the *Carlisle Journal*, was an editor and an honest politician, who, in bygone days, fought stoutly the battle of reform. Respected by his fellow-citizens for his ability and honesty of purpose, they have set up his statue as a mark of their esteem. Mr. Howard, of Carby Castle, the Mayor, and other local notables, delivered speeches on the occasion.

THE RECENT ACCIDENT TO A MAIL PACKET OFF CALAIS.—The inquiry, under the direction of the Board of Trade, into the circumstances connected with the melancholy accident to the Prince Frederick William, off Calais, on the morning of the 27th ult., concluded on Saturday morning, before the Mayor, L. Stride, Esq., and Captain Noble. After hearing further evidence, the magistrates retired to consider their decision. On their return into court, the Mayor declared the inquiry concluded, and said he had great satisfaction in handing back to Captain Pittcock his certificate. A report of the case would be sent to the Board of Trade as soon as drawn up.

JOHN HUNTER.—The remains of this distinguished physiologist were quietly removed, on Saturday evening, from the vaults of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields (where they were deposited in 1793) to Westminster Abbey. Here the coffin was received by some of the officials, and placed in one of the strong rooms of the venerable institution, two large wax candles being placed on each side of the bier. From this room the remains were conveyed to the Jerusalem Chamber, where they remained until four o'clock, at which hour the re-interment took place, in presence of the representatives of most of the learned and scientific societies in the metropolis.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE FROM BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.—**AGONISING SCENE.**—On Thursday considerable sensation was created on Blackfriars-bridge, in consequence of a determined attempt at suicide by a young woman, named Emily Cleveland, aged thirty years. It appears that Police Constable, No. 392, observed the unfortunate woman loitering on the bridge, and, suspecting something wrong, watched her. When his back was turned, she began to mount the seat in the recess, and get on the parapet; he instantly ran to the spot, and fortunately caught hold of her clothing firmly, as she was about to jump off. A most fearful struggle then took place between the constable and the woman, she hanging over the abutment of the bridge, and must have been dashed to pieces if she had fallen. With the assistance of some men she was got safely over the parapet, and conveyed to Fleet-street Station-house.

DRINKING FOUNTAIN.—The first drinking fountain erected in London is now nearly completed. It is situated at the north-eastern corner of Snow-hill, in the wall of St. Sepulchre's churchyard. The work is composed of columns and sill in polished red granite, with an alcove of white marble, the whole being enclosed within an arch, which gives depth and importance to the design. This fountain—as well as others, which are intended to be erected at the front of the Royal Exchange, in the Regent's-circus, and other localities in the metropolis—are to be completed through the sole and generous munifi-

cence of Mr. Gurney, of Lombard-street. The artists employed to design and model these useful and ornamental embellishments for our streets are Messrs. Willis, Brothers; and the one now in hand is being erected by Messrs. Child, Son, and Martin, of Doctors'-commons.—*Building News.*

TWO MEN BURIED ALIVE FOR EIGHTY-SIX HOURS.—On Monday a man named Charles Woolfries, aged sixty, and a lad named Bartlett, seventeen, descended a clay mine, belonging to Messrs. White-way and Co., near Wareham, and after they had been down a short time the sides of the shaft gave way, and closed up the entrance to the mine—which is upwards of seventy feet deep below the surface—to within about six feet of the top. The father of the lad, who was at the windlass, immediately gave an alarm, when the whole of the workmen ran to the spot, and commenced clearing the shaft. Fortunately, a new shaft was being sunk a few yards from that which fell in, and the men immediately commenced operations in both shafts. On Wednesday morning the men were heard to answer the signals given by the excavators. The workmen were actively engaged throughout Thursday, but failed to open a communication with the unfortunate men until twelve o'clock at night, when at length they were released from their perilous position. Both are now in a fair way of recovery.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL.—The 101st anniversary festival of the friends of this valuable institution took place on Thursday at the Albion Tavern, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, who, in proposing the toast of the evening—"Prosperity to the Orphan Working School," made an energetic appeal to the benevolent feelings of the company, and drew particular attention to the necessity which exists for increasing the accommodation afforded in the building. It appeared that the institution had gradually progressed in its operations from the time of its commencement; the number of children admitted during the first seventeen years—when the school was at Hoxton—being 165; and the number received during a period of twelve years, in the present building, being 569. The total number admitted since the foundation of the school was about 1,850, and only six had died in the space of twelve years. The average cost of each child in the last year was little more than 20s. At the present time, there were 250 children in the building, one-third of whom were girls and two-thirds boys. There were children in the school from twenty-seven English counties; also from Scotland, Ireland, the West Indies, and the United States of America; and as regarded the good conduct of those who had left the institution, it was abundantly proved by the fact that ninety of the old scholars were entitled in one year to the annual reward for faithful service in their several situations. The children of the school being present in the room, the Lord Mayor called attention to their healthy looks, and to the evident proofs afforded by their demeanour as to the highly satisfactory manner in which the establishment is conducted. The subscriptions announced in the course of the evening amounted to about 1,500l.

REPORT ON COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.—A report of the Assistant-Commissioner of the police of the metropolis, specially charged with the control of common lodging-houses, on the condition of single rooms occupied by families in the metropolis, was yesterday published, pursuant to an address of the House of Lords, dated the 25th of February, 1859, and moved for by the Earl of Shaftesbury. The report is dated the 7th inst. The details disclosed by it are at once disgusting and disgraceful to a "civilised" community. "It is evident from the cases adduced," concludes the report (and they might be greatly multiplied), "that all the evils which the Acts 14th and 15th Victoria, cap. 28, and the 16th and 17th Victoria, cap. 41, were intended to remedy still exist, almost without abatement; in single rooms occupied by families, single rooms so occupied being exempt from the operation of the Act. In many cases the law is, doubtless, evaded, a false tie of consanguinity being set up by lodgers and landlords; but even where any relationship exists, and many adults are herded together like animals, night and day, all decency, as the report observes, must be lost, and frightful evil is the consequence. The causes are the avarice of owners and the poverty or debasement of occupants, and the Legislature is loudly called upon to interfere. In a room in Prince's-square, Shoreditch, with space for five persons, were found a man and his wife, two boys, and four girls, above the age of 14. In another, with space for three people, were a married couple and four girls above the age of 14. In Forman's-buildings, in the same salubrious district, there are two privies for the convenience of the whole court; they are over an open untrapped drain, the stenoh from which would suffocate a polecat; it is, indeed, so bad that the windows of the house in immediate juxtaposition are perforce kept closed all day. In another house the water supply is inadequate, and there is none at all on Sundays. In Bethnal-green and Limehouse there are also some fearful specimens of filth and overcrowding. The occupant of a room in Richard's-place, Old-street, St. Luke's, stated to the inspector as follows:—"I was a strong healthy man when I came into this court four years ago. I am now fast sinking into the grave. I have scarcely had a day's health since here I have been." But this is comparatively an oasis in the desert.

The genealogy of Milton has received unexpected elucidation by the discovery of facts concerning the early career of his father, which will probably lead to further interesting discoveries relative to Milton's boyhood and youth.

Literature.

Classic Records Reviewed or Deciphered. By THOMAS DE QUINCEY. London: James Hogg and Sons.

SOMEHOW or other, we are always fascinated by a volume of Mr. De Quincey's; and however numerous may be the books previously on our table, and whatever may be the book or notice of a book that we have in hand, we invariably pause from all other labours to give a hearing to this "old man eloquent." Perhaps it is early association, partly; and partly a natural love of desultory talk, of out-of-the-way learning, and of quaint invention,—for, though we read with a lively incredulity, even when our author writes in the most serious vein, and seldom agree with the historical reviews or decipherments, which proceed from his passion for the re-judgment of accepted conclusions, we are restless till the new De Quincey volume is completed.

These "Classic Records" contain only four papers. The first—exceeding in length the three others together—is on *The Cæsars*. Mr. De Quincey admits that, in the proportion in which the materials for the Western Empire are scanty and meagre, the temptation has grown on him to indulge in free and sceptical speculation. He seems to regret, however, that he has not gone far enough in that direction; and thinks he ought to have been bolder in the disbelief of "the inhuman atrocities charged upon the earlier Cæsars." His "own instincts of truth and probability" would have induced him summarily to reject, for instance, "the most revolting among the crimes imputed to Nero." It seems to him that Suetonius had a morbid taste for ghastly horrors; and that having, undoubtedly, many "maniacal excesses" to record, he grew "angrily credulous," and countenanced the "hyperbolic extravagances" current about the deeds of Nero. It is with some plausibility that Mr. De Quincey reasons from "the taint of insanity that certainly prevailed in the blood of the earlier Cæsars," and from the evident fact that Nero's worst acts were "causeless as regarded provocation, and objectless as regarded purpose," to the conclusion that we have received a somewhat distorted image of the man whose "poor simple nurse, and other dependants, showed for many years after his death the strength of their attachment by adorning his grave with flowers,"—who could in nowise have been guilty of all his alleged crimes without the Roman people playing "a monstrous part," and an inconceivable part, in the drama,—and whose government appears to have been not unpopular. To the greater part of this, Niebuhr, and older critics than Niebuhr, would have little to object; but Mr. De Quincey is disposed, we fancy, to a paradoxical defence of the almost incomprehensible character of the tyrant.

The essay contains some of the very best of Mr. De Quincey's more serious writing; and is not only careful and highly finished in its narrative, but abounds in suggestive comment, which will be greatly enjoyed by the reader who is willing to pass from the contemplation of the wondrous age of the Cæsars, to the studies of the philosophy and moral significance of history. We could hardly omit to make an extract or two, if it were not that books, as well as public affairs, press heavily on our space just now.

It is admitted by Mr. De Quincey that his paper on *The Essenes*, "has not had the good fortune to conciliate the sanction of the most learned amongst his friends;" and he intimates that he is not himself "absolutely satisfied with all the timbers and joists of his new Essenic structure." His own doubts are, he says, a license for his readers; especially as "it is not erudition that is primarily required in such suggestions, but conjectural felicity." We are compelled to be of those critics who cannot admit the "felicity" of Mr. De Quincey's conjectural essay. His position is, as we said once before in writing of the subject, an altogether untenable one—"that the Essenes were the early Christians, locally in danger, and therefore locally putting themselves under a cloud of disguise." The "mysterious approximation" of the Christian and Essenic practical codes, on which Mr. De Quincey dwells even in his preface of to-day, would be found by him greatly to disappear, if he paid more attention to the distinctive character of the Christian ethics; and in doctrinal truth, the resemblance is confessedly remote enough: while it is by no means difficult to discern the traces of the influences by which Essenism was developed in Palestine, as Jewish Alexandrianism (to which it has its closest relationship) was established in Egypt. Besides, Josephus and Philo are not to be turned out of court, because a person who is Mr. De Quincey's favourite aversion—"wicked Will Whiston"—happens to be at their side. In opposition to our author, we maintain that the "deadly wound to Christianity" of which he speaks, is inflicted by his own theory; though manifestly it is wholly contrary to his intention:

—and that the generally received opinion, that the Essenes were a Jewish sect, by no means involves the conclusion, that there was then "a Christianity independently of Christ." For Christianity is not an ethical code, or a speculative doctrine; but the revelation of a Divine Person, the Centre and Head of a Divine Kingdom in Humanity:—with that idea, Essenism has no real point of contact; but in its absence no moral system or tendency of practical life is Christian; nor does Christianity—*with a Christ*, for undoubtedly there is a so-called Christianity *without* one—lose any part of its claim to originality, in consequence of the existence of superficial resemblances between portions of its own practical teaching and what is found in other religious systems. Those resemblances are a part of its own evidences.

The beautiful paper on *The Theban Sphinx* will be read with delight. That on *Elius Lamia* is ingenious, and interesting for the few. We see this is the *tenth* of Mr. De Quincey's volumes; and that *two* have missed reaching us.

India: a Historical Sketch. By Rev. G. TREVOR, M.A., late Chaplain at Madras.

Memoirs of an Indian Chaplain, the Rev. C. Church, M.A., of Madras. By Rev. J. HOUGH, M.A. London: Religious Tract Society.

These are two books most appropriate to the present time. The Historical Sketch is full, accurate, and interesting; and written from a distinctively Christian point of view. It has a higher importance than its place as a Tract Society publication would be taken by some to imply. The little biography is an interesting and purifying book.

Studies from the Great Masters. Engraved and Printed in Colours by WILLIAM DICKER. With Prose Descriptions. Parts I—V. Hamilton, Adams, and Co.

THIS is a new attempt to disseminate the treasures of art in a cheap form by the process of imitative colouring, at a popular price, much below anything that has hitherto appeared. Each number contains two plates with descriptive letter-press, and about four parts will form a volume. The numbers already published contain, amongst other "studies," the "Christ Entombed" of Guercino, the "Ecce Homo" of Guido Reni, Murillo's "Spanish Flower Girl," with some works of the best modern painters. Of course, great finish cannot be expected in such imitative colour-printing. Some of the plates are rather smoky, but in others, such as the "Flower Girl," an excellent effect has been obtained, which, if kept up in future numbers, will insure the success of this very cheap publication.

Lessons on the Mind. London: J. W. Parker and Sons. ANOTHER of the series of educational works, which derive some share of their fame from their connexion with the name of Archbishop Whateley; and yet more from their real practical utility. On the whole this is the one which is least to our mind. To say that it is clear and shrewd, and written in a style of transparent simplicity and studied correctness, is only to say that it proceeds from Archbishop Whateley's pen. But it is far too slight and unsystematic for educational purposes. If there is any period at which the study of the mental faculties, and the processes of thought, could advantageously be introduced into education, it is at its end, rather than its beginning. Such studies assume some experience in thinking, a certain quantity of knowledge to serve the purposes of illustration, and that capacity for abstractions which comes last in intellectual development. Given these, and a work of more difficulty, and affording a far better discipline, might be studied with ease and would be sought for with eagerness. Indeed, we believe that to a good school education something of the kind would form a most fitting conclusion. Of course, nothing can give the habit of systematic thinking, and exact expression, in so high a degree as a wide range of severe studies. But if there is any way of compensating for the want of this—any way of training a mind to the habits which by the former process it unconsciously acquires; it is by the careful study, if possible, under a teacher's superintendence, of some good work in intellectual philosophy. Apart from other considerations too numerous to be mentioned here, the very tenuity of the questions raised; the fineness of the distinctions drawn; the precision in the use of words; may be made to afford admirable lessons in the methodical and expressive statement of thought, in which English education at present leaves its subjects so lamentably deficient. Something of this sort of training the study of Logic affords: and we have known Archbishop Whateley's book on that subject used with advantage. But this little work is greatly wanting in the thoroughness and accuracy which give such studies their educational value.

BRIEF NOTICES.

Caffres and Caffre Missions; by Rev. H. CALDERWOOD. (Nisbet and Co.) This is a very interesting book, from which, had we space at command, we should make several important extracts. On the Cape Colony and its condition, especially regarded as a field for emigration, the author says much that is not sufficiently known in England. On the Caffre-war question he throws a light such as we do not always find resting on the statements of our missionaries. Mr. Calderwood is a Government Commissioner; and takes a rather different view

from that popular with our missionary friends: but we had long since evidence enough before us to incline our judgment to something like the side taken by our author. On the Cape as a basis of missionary operations, Mr. Calderwood has claims to be heard with attention and confidence. His incidents of Caffre and Fingoe character and life are extremely interesting.—*The Cavaliers of Fortune; or British Heroes in Foreign Wars:* By JAMES GRANT. (Routledge and Co.) Mr. Grant is the author of well-known military romances, in his historical reading for which he came into possession of the materials here published in the form of biographies of our British "soldiers of fortune." A strange set of stories, too, it is:—the representation of a strange state of things, now happily gone by. The lack of fortune, of employment, of even bread, which drove Irishmen and Scotchmen who were without hope of obtaining service in Britain, to "sell their sword and valour to the highest bidder," it is to be hoped will never be known again. The restless, ambitious soldier-spirit, which made others seek wealth and glory in foreign camps, can hardly revive in the days of such "improved modes of warfare" as are ushered in by Minie rifles and Armstrong guns. So we turn back with peculiar interest to these records of valour and vice, of greatness and of worldly success. Here is Irish Arthur Lally—"Count de Lally, General of the Troops of Louis XV., in India,"—and Samuel Greig, "Father of the Russian Navy,"—and Ulysses Brown, Marshal of Maria Theresa's armies,—"the marvellous Lacy,"—the O'Reillys and the O'Donnells,—Macdonald, Duke of Tarentum,—and many besides:—but we don't understand why Colonel Cameron, alain at Quatre Bras, is here. No one could have written these sketches better than Mr. Grant; and to all who love military story we cordially commend the book.—*Memorials of Christian Martyrs in the Indian Rebellion.* By Rev. W. OWEN. (Simpkin and Co.) This is but a piece of book-making, to which the author has been prompted by the success of his little work on Havelock. Yet it is interesting and valuable. It collects "from the records furnished by religious societies of various denominations," memorials of European and native Christians, who have confessed and suffered for Christ in the face of the heathen. It contains notices of some of our countrymen, who were an honour to us, and a blessing to the natives around them; and, also, of natives, who were faithful to their profession of Christianity, unswerving under persecution and danger, and courageous in the endurance of death. It is a painful, heart-stirring, noble, inspiring story. It suggests great hopes and encouragements to the friends of missions: and the author has suitably and effectively brought out the moral his story has, as to the duty of the Church in reference to missionary operations in India.—*Jesus Christ, in the Grandeur of His Mission, the Beauty of His Life, and His Final Triumph.* By EDWARD WHITFIELD. (E. T. Whitfield.) This is a thoughtful and elegantly written book. But the author's view of our Lord is the old unsatisfactory Unitarian one. We cannot refuse to see that he has love and reverence for Christ; nor that he admits that we have through him "full revelations of divine truth"—revelations issuing from the Great Fountain of inspiration: but, when we find the Son of God described constantly as only a "herald" and an "instructor;" "inculcating doctrines so pure and noble that they could not fail to exert a decided moral influence on the men of his time;" and leaving the prosecution of his work to "brother evangelists," who "devoted themselves to him and his cause with a martyr's glorious spirit;" we are compelled to speak of the book as one from which Christ and Christianity, in our sense of the meaning of the two words, are nearly absent. There are several short poems scattered throughout the volume, written with much genuine feeling and musical sweetness.—*Palissy, the Huguenot Potter.* A True Tale. By C. L. BRIGHTWELL. (Religious Tract Society.) A most excellent and delightful book. The materials for the life of Palissy furnished by his own writings, and so admirably used by Mr. Morley, are by Miss Brightwell employed under the direction of a special purpose—the exhibition of the religious character and history of the noble Huguenot potter, one of the glorious band of the church's martyrs. This aspect of his life has been comparatively neglected in works devoted to him as an artist of great and original genius; and the arrangement in due order of the religious sentiments, doings, and sufferings of Palissy, is a work for which Miss Brightwell is entitled to hearty thanks. What a resurrection the potter has had!—the immortality of fame is now surely his! This little book, written with discernment and true feeling—and very prettily illustrated—will carry his name and work and testimony into yet wider circles.

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THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—As the day for "sending in" to the Academy approaches, the rumours anent the productions of the *dix majores* of art become stronger and more frequent. Among the exhibitors (the *Illustrated Times* says) will be Messrs. Stanfield, Roberts, Elmore, Hook, Frith, Phillips, Ansell, Solomon, Egg, Wallis, and Millais. The last named gentleman will have two or three pictures. One, from which great things are expected, is the representation of an orchard in full bloom, upon which the artist has laboured for three successive springs. There is also a large picture, the subject of which is understood to be a nursery garden in the full moonlight, with the nuns digging their graves.

Cleanings.

M. Alexandre Dumas is so fond of his new Circassian costume that he is now wearing it in the salons and even the streets of Paris.

Mr. Gibson's much-talked-of coloured statue of Venus is stated to be on its way from Rome to England for exhibition at the Royal Academy.

A petition has again been presented for the winding-up of the Saloon Omnibus Company. It is to be heard on the 5th of April.

Messrs. Macmillan and Co. advertise a new series of Sermons by Mr. F. D. Maurice, in which he discusses the general doctrine of a revelation.

The *Feuille de Cotte* mentions, as a proof of the extraordinary mildness of the season, that in the small valley of Javanette, near that town, several vines have fine bunches of grapes on them.

A new biography of De Foe is announced for appearance on the 30th March; its author, Mr. Wm. Chadwick, promises new light on the subject, and, like Professor Masson, treats of the times as well as the career of his hero.

Lamartine has got a legacy of a farm and town-house from an old maid, Mademoiselle Martin, of Saone and Loire. She says in her will she never saw him, and he never answered her letters, "probably," she adds, "because not post-paid." The bequest is valued at 150,000*fr.*

A clergyman in the county of Durham lately concluded morning service with the following words:—"Brethren, next Friday is my tithe day, and those who bring the tithes on that day shall be rewarded with a good dinner; but those who do not may depend upon receiving a county court summons!"

At the grand review in Paris, on Sunday, the Prince Imperial appeared as a Grenadier of the Guard, in his full dress, with bearskin cap and corporal's galons on his sleeve; the child was as much observed as the manoeuvres of the troops, and "Le petit beau" was heard on the lips of the delighted crowd.

It is reported that Mr. Dickens and his friends offer the committee of the Literary Fund a sum of 17,000*l.*, partly made up from the 5,000*l.* lying idle, as the balance of the gains of the Guild of Literature and Art, and partly from a bounty of 12,000*l.* which a nameless benefactress (is it Miss Burdett Coutts?) is prepared to advance if the views of the reform party amongst the members of the Literary Fund are adopted.—*Spectator.*

THE BABY SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The House laughed; but did the Serjeant-at-Arms laugh as he walked out of the House? I hope that the young Member, who walked along the floor suddenly with a pale face and followed the angry Serjeant-at-Arms, was Baby's parent, and that no harm came of it. But the young Minister? While the House laughed, what did Lord Stanley do? I grieve to say that he was wholly disconcerted. Some say he thought that the childish squeak was a ventriloquist caricature of his "B above the line." While others declared that Lord John had sent a baby in the gallery, with instructions to pinch it at one of the most affecting passages. Whatever may have been the cause, the change in the young orator was instantaneous. He was cowed down by the noisy little bird in the ladies' cage. His voice fell an octave and a half, and his manner lost all its buoyancy and confidence. I don't think he fully recovered his self-possession. After a few minutes order was restored, and the Serjeant-at-Arms returned. I regret to say there seems to be no difference of opinion, that Lord Stanley's reply to Lord John was a *fiasco*—an unmistakable failure. Besides the discomfiture caused by that unlucky baby's performance—by the way, the bantling was not Lord John's, but Mrs. Jones's, of Pantglass—Lord Stanley had committed the grave blunder of not having committed his oration to memory. Lord Derby, who had come to watch his son's *coup d'essai* in the highest walk of debate, must have gone away disappointed.—*Correspondent of the Manchester Guardian.*

BIRTHS.

WARD.—March 15, the wife of Mr. H. Ward, egg merchant, Union-street, Southwark, of a son.
JOPLIN.—March 21, the wife of the Rev. J. J. Joplin, Chippenham, Wilts, of a son.
ANDERSON.—March 26, at Clydehaugh, Govan-road, Glasgow, Mrs. J. W. Anderson, of a daughter.
DENT.—March 25, at the Grove, Balham, the wife of Mr. Stanley Dent, of a daughter.
ISAAC.—Recently, the wife of the Rev. W. Isaac, No. 2, Wyndham Villas, Edling, W., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ARNOLD-CLARK.—March 16, at Salem Chapel, Stockbridge, Hants, by Rev. R. Collins, Mr. John Arnold, of Southampton, to Miss Eliza Beth Clark, daughter of Mr. William Clark, yeoman, of Longstock, Hants.
BRIDLE-HILLS.—March 21, at Salem Chapel, Woolwich, by the Rev. Dr. Carlisle, Mr. E. Bridle, of the Royal Horse Artillery, Woolwich Garrison, to Miss Hills, of Plumstead.
FEARN-BRITAIN.—March 22, at the Congregational Chapel, Churley, Derbyshire, by Rev. T. G. Potter, Mr. John Fearn, of Brassington, near Bicksworth, to Miss Britain, eldest daughter of John Britain, Esq., of Green Fairfield, near Buxton.
HAWSON-BAYLY.—March 22, at Queen-street Chapel, Woolwich, by the Rev. J. H. Hawson, A.M., the Rev. Charles Hawson, to Mary Whiting, only daughter of the late Mr. John Bayly, of Woolwich.
EGERTON-GOWARD.—March 23, at the Congregational Chapel, Hallaton, by the Rev. C. Williams, of Ayrington, assisted by Rev. J. Dale, minister of the place, Mr. Thomas Egerton, of York, to Catherine, fourth daughter of the late Mr. Ogden Goward, of Deane Lodge.
HOWELL-HOMAN.—March 23, at Totteridge, by the Rev. S. Martin, of Westminster, the Rev. C. R. Howell, of Finchley, to Fanny, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Francis Homan, of Finchley-common.
FENN-FOYNDER.—March 24, at the parish church, Lee, Kent, by the father of the bridegroom, the Rev. V. Christopher Fenn, principal of the Church Missionary Institution, Cotta, Ceylon, to Emma, eldest daughter of George Foynder, Esq., of Lee.

BROOKE-GREENWOOD.—March 24, at Ramsden-street Chapel, Huddersfield, by the Rev. R. Skinner, John, son of E. Brooke, Esq., to Elizabeth Hannah, daughter of W. Greenwood, Esq., of Huddersfield.

KILNER-DIMELLOW.—March 25, at Salem Chapel, York, by the Rev. J. Parsons, Mr. F. Kilner, of Huddersfield, to Margaret, daughter of Mr. T. Dimelow, of York.

WELTON-FINCH.—March 27, at the Congregational Chapel, Caledonian-road, Islington, by the Rev. Ebenezer Davies, Mr. William Welton, to Rebecca, daughter of the late Mr. George Finch, both of Islington.

DEATHS.

CAMPS.—March 9, at 33, Clarendon-road, St. Heliers, Mrs. Sarah K. Camps, widow of John, third surviving son of William Camps, Esq., High Sheriff of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire.

HESTER.—March 19, of diphtheria, William Henry Hester, aged three years and a half.

ROBSON.—March 20, at Lochney, Dumfriesshire, Helen Lorimer, wife of Mr. James Robson.

RASEBROUGH.—March 21, at Oulton, Norfolk, Mr. Thomas Rasebrough, aged seventy-two years. The deceased had been a member of the Congregational Church at Oulton for the last thirteen years.

GOULD.—March 21, Elizabeth Anne Gould, only and beloved daughter of the Rev. Daniel Gould, Dunstable, aged sixteen years.

HANKEY.—March 22, Mr. William Alers Hankey, the banker, in his eighty-eighth year. For many years Mr. Hankey was the treasurer of the London Missionary Society, and of various others of the Dissenting Institutions.

MIDDLEDITCH.—March 23, the Rev. Thomas Middleditch, of Calne, Wilts, aged seventy-five years.

PIPER.—March 24, at Beechwood, Highgate, Sarah Ann, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Piper.

NICHOLSON.—March 26, at 8, Windsor-place, Plymouth, Mary, third daughter of the late Rev. Samuel Nicholson.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

An announcement that a new Russian loan of nearly 12,000,000*l.* is about to be introduced has caused the English funds to close with a very heavy appearance. On Friday a fall took place to 96 to 1, from which there was no recovery. On Saturday a further fall of 1 per cent. took place, mainly caused by Lord Derby's confession that the views recently enunciated by the Secretary of State for India with reference to the Indian financial requirements were of too sanguine a character. On Monday the Funds were dull but not lower in price, notwithstanding the uncertain position of politics, both at home and abroad, and the impending Russian and Indian loans.

To-day the English Stock Market continues quiet at about previous quotations. Consols are 95½ 95½ for Money and Account, and 95½ 96 for the May settlement. Indian Loan Debentures are 98½; and Exchequer Bills, 32s. to 35s. prem.

An active demand for money is still reported in the discount market; but although the supply of commercial paper has increased, the terms remain unaltered. It is observed, however, that the bankers and brokers are asking the full minimum quotation of the Bank of England, and they appear less inclined to negotiate long-dated paper, except at proportionably increased rates.

Foreign Securities are moderately active, and quotations are rather heavy.

A very limited business has been transacted in the Railway Share Market, and, owing to the satisfactory completion of the settlement, prices have in some instances shown a slight improvement. Great Northern have advanced to 103½. Great Westerns to 58½ 58½. Brightons to 113. North British to 60½. North Westerns have declined to 94½ 95. South Western to 92½ 92½. Midland to 101 and 101½; and North Eastern, Berwick, to 92½ 92½. The Foreign Lines are flat. Northern of France have declined to 37½, and Paris and Lyons to 33½. Lombardo-Venetian Old Shares have receded to 94½ 94½, and the New Shares to 84½ 84½.

It is understood that the forthcoming Russian loan has been taken in 3 per cent. bonds at 68 by a combination of French, German, and London houses, Messrs. Thomson, Bonar, and Co. being the parties by whom it will be introduced on our market. Neither Messrs. Baring nor Messrs. Rothschild are connected with it, and the presumption therefore is that any terms they may have offered were lower than those now agreed upon. The exact details are still in doubt.

The Board of Trade returns for the past month show an increase not only of 2,325,727*l.* over the month of February, 1858, but of 301,103*l.* over the corresponding period of 1857, when the trade of the country, owing to the reckless operations which preceded the panic, had attained an unprecedented extension. Cotton goods, in consequence of the Eastern demand, continue to exhibit the principal augmentation, but almost every other branch of production likewise appears on the favourable side. Indeed, the only exceptions are coal, copper, machinery and wool, a diminution in the shipments of which is often a natural consequence of the general activity of all the operations for which they are used at home.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Cent. Consols	96½	96½	96½	95½	95½	95½
Consols for Account	96½	96½	96½	95½	95½	95½
3 per Cent. Red.	—	—	—	—	—	—
New 3 per Cent. Annuities	—	—	—	—	—	—
India Stock	—	221	221½	220	220	221
Bank Stock	—	—	—	—	86 pm	—
Exchequer-bills	38 pm	35 pm	36 pm	36 pm	—	35
India Bonds	14 pm	16 pm	16 pm	—	14 pm	14
Long Annuities	—	—	—	—	—	—

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)
An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th of Vic., cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, March 23, 1859.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT	
Notes issued	£33,642,950
Government Debt	£11,015,100
Other Securities	3,420,900
Gold Bullion	19,167,960
Silver Bullion	—
	£33,642,950

BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000
Reserve	3,654,200
Public Deposits	8,998,787
Other Deposits	13,601,339
Seven Day and other Bills	804,205
	£41,611,591

March 24, 1859. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, March 25, 1859.

BANKRUPTS.

ROGERS, H. J. Y., and GLADSTONE, A., Billiter-street, ship-brokers, April 8, May 6.

CALLOW, E., Billiter-street, shipowner April 8, May 6.

WHITE, J., Leicester, joiner, April 12, May 3.

LEAKE, T., jun., Nottingham, upholsterer, April 12, May 3.

REDWOOD, J., Charninster, Dorsetshire, apothecary, April 7, May 3.

REED, J. W., Ottery St. Mary, Devonshire, grocer, April 7, May 3.

MUNKERBROOK, J. B., West Hartlepool, tailor, April 4, May 5.

CALKIN, J., Rothbury, Northumberlandshire, draper, April 4, May 5.

Tuesday, March 29, 1859.

BANKRUPTS.

STENTON, J., Thorpe Common, Yorkshire, corn dealer, April 9, May 7.

BURKE, J. T., Frederick's-place, Old Kent-road, hat manufacturer, April 8, May 5.

FAULKNER, J., Liverpool, baker, April 8, May 3.

CAVE, W., Millwall, builder, April 13, May 10.

ANDREWS, T., Burton-under-Needwood, Staffordshire, builder, April 8 and 23.

PEARSON, J., Martport, Cumberland, grocer, April 6, May 5.

IMPORTANCE OF PRESERVING THE ORIENT IN A HEALTHY CONDITION.—A celebrated German physiologist has described the chest as the principal "Entrance-hall of Death." The history of mankind demonstrates the correctness of this figurative expression, for consumption, the most fatal of all diseases, has decimated the human race in all ages and in all climes. Modern science has been prolific in suggesting various remedies to check the ravages of this insidious disease. None, however, were found really efficacious until the German Faculty adopted the use of that celebrated extract, prepared from the liver of a peculiar species of codfish under the skilful directions of Dr. de Jongh, a renowned European chemist and distinguished physician. The fame of this new remedy travelled to this country, and the truly marvellous results which have followed the administration of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil in thousands of cases of disease of the chest have satisfied the most eminent British medical practitioners, and all unprejudiced persons, that the Continental Faculty have justly appreciated the scientific labours of Dr. de Jongh, and correctly asserted that the therapeutic powers of his Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil in the treatment of consumption are unrivalled and totally distinct from those of any other kind. As the learned physician, Dr. Suerman, observes, "This Oil is the very best means by which we can restore those who unfortunately suffer from tubercular consumption."

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—A highly-respectable lady having been afflicted for more than ten years with consumptive symptoms, nervousness, indigestion, and with other internal disorders of a very serious nature, of which she could get no relief, has become restored to health by simple means. She will inform any sufferer of the means by which she became restored, either on personal application, or on receipt of a directed envelope. Address, Mrs. George Morrison, No. 11, Walpole-street, Chelsea, S.W.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—The most eminent medical authorities coincide in extolling this remedy as far more effectual than any in the cure of consumption, coughs, asthma, bronchitis, neuralgia, diphtheria, rheumatism, &c.; "relief instantaneous," perfectly safe in administration, and no injurious after-effects. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, Pharmacist to H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. May be had of all respectable Chemists. Sold in bottles 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. Sent carriage free on receipt of Stamp or Post Office Order. Medical reports forwarded on application. None genuine without the words, "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne," engraved on the stamp. This is well worth the attention of the afflicted.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—When we consider how uncertain a life and health, and their value is appreciated by all human beings, it is strange indeed to observe how often men neglect the means of preserving these blessings at even the most trifling cost. They pay heavily to insure their premises from fire, or their goods from accident on food and field, but they often put off until it is too late the expenditure of a few shillings on a box of Holloway's Pills, which they might keep by them as an unfailing safeguard, as a charm which will protect the possessor against all disease. They must certainly do good. If used according to instructions, given with each box, they never fail.

FIFTY THOUSAND CURES WITHOUT MEDICINE, by Du Barry's delicious Revalenta Arabica Food, of Indigestion (Dyspepsia), Flatulency, Constipation, Nervous, Bilious and Liver complaints, Debility, Cough, Asthma, Consumption, &c. Cure No. 71, of dyspepsia from the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies: "I have derived considerable benefit from Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, and consider it due to yourself and the public to authorise the publication of these lines. Stuart de Decies." Cure No. 49,832.—"Fifty years indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach and vomiting, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent food. Maria Joly, Wortham Ling, near Diss, Norfolk." Cure No. 4,208.—"Eight years dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, with cramps, spasms, nausea, for which my servant had consulted the advice of many, have been cured by Du Barry's health restoring Food. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries. Rev. John W. Flavell, Biddington Rectory, Norfolk."

[Supported by testimonials from the celebrated Professors of Chemistry, Dr. Andrew Ure, Dr. Shorland, Dr. Harvey, Dr. Campbell, Dr. Gattiker, Dr. Wurzer, Dr. Ingram, Lord Stuart de Decies, Major General Thomas King, and many other respectable persons, whose health has been restored by it, after all other means of cure had failed. Suitably packed with full instructions. In canisters, 1lb., 2s. 6d.; 2lb., 4s. 6d.; 5lb., 11s. 12lb., 22s. The 12lb. canisters are sent carriage free, on receipt of Post-office order. Du Barry Du Barry and Co., 77, Regent-street, London, and through all Chemists and Grocers in town and country. Important caution against the fearful dangers of spurious imitations:—The Vice-Chancellor Sir William Page Wood granted an injunction on the 10th March, 1854, against Alfred Hooper Nevill, for imitating "Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food."

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, March 28.
Our supplies of British wheat and flour last week were 4,000 quarters of wheat, and 3,177 sacks of flour coastwise, and 3,397 quarters and 13,458 sacks per rail. Of foreign there arrived, wheat, 580 quarters from Denmark—100 quarters Holland—694 quarters Belgium—600 quarters France, and 3,750 quarters Egypt. Barley, 4,355 quarters from Denmark—400 quarters Hamburg—3,800 quarters Berdianski—1,400 quarters Marseyn—2,100 quarters Odessa. Oats, 4,385 quarters from Sweden—2,325 quarters Denmark—50 quarters Hamburg—3,600 quarters—2,000 quarters Taganrog. Flour, 50 barrels and 466 sacks from France, and 100 sacks from Jersey. There was a fair show of English wheat from the neighbouring counties this morning, which was at first held for rather more money, but ultimately sales were made at last Monday's prices. Foreign met with a very limited demand, and inferior qualities the turn cheaper. Flour dull, at last week's prices. Beans and peas slow sale, Fine barley scarce, but grinding samples in less demand and 6d per quarter lower. We had a more liberal supply of oats, with some cargoes from Denmark and Sweden; fine corn was not lower, though the trade was inactive, and middling qualities 6d per quarter cheaper. In linseed and cakes/seed, Tares neglected and tending downwards. The inquiry for cloverseeds having rather fallen off, prices were barely maintained. The weather is mild, with south-west wind.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	a. s. d.	Wheat	a. s. d.
Essex and Kent, Red	40 to 44	Dantzic	50 to 54
Do White	44 46	Konigsberg, Red	44 52
Lincoln, Norfolk, and	—	Pomeranian, Red	48 50
Yorkshire Red	—	Rostock	—
Scotch	40 44	Danish and Holstein	42 46
Rye	32 34	East Frisia	42 44
Barley, malting	36 42	Petersburg	39 43
Do, distilling	28 28	Riga and Archangel	—
Malt (pale)	60 64	Polish Odessa	38 40
Beans, maragan	38 40	Marianopol	46 48
Ticks	—	Taganrog	—
Harrow	—	Egyptian	39 42
Pigeon	—	American (U.S.)	40 48
Peas, White	40 42	Barley, Pomeranian	36 38
Grey	40 41	Konigsberg	—
Maple	40 41	Danish	36 38
Butlers	—	East Frisia	32 35
Tares (English new)	60 70	Egyptian	30 32
Foreign	60 70	Odessa	32 35
Oats (English new)	21 24	Beans—	—
Flour, town made, per	—	Horse	36 40
Sack of 280 lbs	38 40	Pigeon	40 42
Linseed, English	—	Egyptian	32 34
Baltic	50 52	Peas, White	38 40
Black Sea	50 52	Oats—	—
Hempseed	43 44	Dutch	18 25
Canaryseed	64 66	Jahde	18 24
Cloverseed, per cwt. of	—	Danish	17 22
112lbs. English	70 90	Danish, Yellow feed	21 25
German	45 46	Swedish	23 24
French	54 52	Petersburg	30 34
American	54 60	Flour, per bar. of 100lbs.	—
Linseed Cakes, 134 lbs to 144	—	New York	30 35
Hemp Cakes, 64 lbs to 77 lbs per ton	—	Spanish, per sack	—
Repseed, 344 lbs to 354 lbs per last	—	Carawayseed, per cwt.	30 35

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 6d to 7d; household ditto, 4d to 6d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, March 28.

The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 3,065 head. Our market was but moderately supplied with foreign stock, and sales progressed slowly on lower terms. From our own grazing districts the arrivals of beasts fresh up this morning were on the increase, and of considerably improved quality. Although the attendance of butchers was tolerably good, all kinds of beasts met a dull inquiry, at a decline in the quotations realised on Monday last of fully 2d per cwt. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire we received 2,000 Scots, shorthorns, and crosses; from other parts of England, 200 of various breeds; from Scotland, 322 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland, 180 oxen, &c. We are seasonably well supplied with most kinds of sheep, in fair condition. The mutton trade was in a very sluggish state. Downs in the wool declined 2d, other breeds 4d per cwt compared with this day a fortnight. The top quotation was 5s 10d per cwt. Lambs, the supply of which was moderate, sold heavily, and prices were 4d. per cwt lower than on Monday last. The few calves in the market sold slowly, at 2d per cwt less money. We had a very dull sale for pigs, and prices were a shade lower.

Per cwt. to sink the Offal.		Per cwt. to sink the Offal.	
a. s. d.	a. s. d.	a. s. d.	a. s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts	3 4 to 3 8	Pr. coarse woolled	5 0 to 5 6
Second quality	3 10 4 4	Prime Southdown	5 8 5 10
Prime large oxen	4 6 4 8	Lge. coarse calves	3 10 4 8
Prime Scots, &c.	4 10 5 0	Prime small	4 10 5 6
Coarse inf. sheep	3 10 4 4	Large hogs	3 0 3 6
Second quality	4 6 4 10	Neatm. porkers	3 8 4 4

Lambs 5s 8d to 6s 8d.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, March 28.

During the past week increased supplies of meat have come to hand from Scotland and various parts of England. The show of London-killed here to-day is only moderate; nevertheless, the trade generally is less active at our quotations;—

Per cwt. by the carcass.		Per cwt. by the carcass.	
a. s. d.	a. s. d.	a. s. d.	a. s. d.
Inferior beef	3 4 to 3 6	Small pork	3 10 to 4 4
Middling ditto	3 8 3 10	Inf. mutton	3 6 4 0
Prime large do.	4 0 4 2	Middling ditto	4 2 4 4
Do. small do.	4 4 4 8	Prime ditto	4 6 4 10
Large pork	3 4 3 8	Veal	5 10 4 8

Lamb, 6s 8d to 6s 8d.

PRODUCE MARKET, MINING-LANE, March 29.

TEA.—The market remains very quiet, prices being without variation. Common congou is quoted 13½d per lb.

SUGAR.—There has been a limited inquiry for the better descriptions, but prices show no material alteration. In the refined market less activity has been apparent; previous prices, however, are supported.

COFFEE.—The demand for Plantation Ceylon still continues active, and, owing to the shortness of stocks, prices are well supported.

RICE.—The market is exceedingly dull, and the lower descriptions have slightly receded in values.

RUM.—Good qualities of Demerara have sold at 2s per proof gallon, but there has been a very limited inquiry for other qualities.

SALT-PETRE.—Scarcely any business has been transacted, and prices remain unaltered.

PROVISIONS, Monday, March 28.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 1,727 firkins butter, and 2,968 bales bacon; and from foreign ports 4,023 casks butter, and 253 bales bacon. In the Irish butter market there was a good demand for anything of good quality, but inferior sorts sold very slowly; prices entirely depend upon quality. Foreign met a ready sale for best descriptions. The bacon market ruled stiff, a fair amount of business transacted, and it closed very firm at an advance of fully 2s. per cwt. on the quotations of this day a fortnight; prime Waterford sold at 5s on board for shipment.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, March 28.—Since Monday last, the arrivals of potatoes, coastwise, have been less extensive; but the receipts by land-carriage have rather increased. The imports have amounted to 430 tons from Antwerp, and 92 ditto from Groningen. Present rates as follow, with a dull trade:—York Regents, 7s to 10s; Lincoln, 7s to 9s; Essex and Kent, 7s to 8s; Scotch, 4s to 5s; Ditto Cops, 4s to 7s; Foreign, 6s to 8s per ton.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, March 26.—The supply of most things is well kept up, and prices have altered, but little since last week. Retarded grapes are nearly over; new ones

just coming in. Pine-apples are not over plentiful. Barcelona nuts realise 20s per bushel; Brazil, 12s do.; Spanish, 14s do.; almonds, 2s; and the sweet chestnuts 20s per bushel. Kent bobs are scarce; they realise 85s per 100lbs. Oranges fetch 3s 6d to 10s per 100. Among vegetables are some beautiful cauliflowers, which are still brought from Cornwall by the grateful. Greens and French beans are plentiful. French salad may be had in abundance; also forced rhubarb and asparagus. Green peas of foreign growth fetch 20s per quart. Best samples of potatoes are rather dearer; other kinds fetch less money; trade heavy. Artichokes fetch from 4s to 6s per dozen. Cucumbers abundant. Cut flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Gardenias, Heliotropes, Camillias, Violets, Mignonettes, Heaths, and Roses.

SEEDS. London, Monday, March 28.—The demand for seeds continues good, but is confined to retail trade for all descriptions: red maintains its value for all fine qualities. White Seed is fully as dear, but the high values limit sales. Trefoil is a slow trade, and rather easier in value. Canaryseed was not so much inquired for this morning, and sold slowly without change in value.

WOOL. Saturday, March 26.—There is more inquiry for many descriptions of wool; and the decline in price is stopped, in consequence of the continued demand and the not excessive supply: and as it is now full three months before the new clip will be taken off, and more than that before any quantity will arrive in the North Country markets, it is not supposed there will be any difficulty in the disposal of wool at fair rates, if the market continues to be gradually supplied according to the requirements of the consumers. In fact, some persons expect an advance before long, whilst others merely look for a continuance of present rates.

TALLOW. Monday, March 28.—Since our last report the demand for tallow has ruled firm, and prices have had an upward tendency. To-day, P.Y.C. on the spot has sold at 53s to 53s 3d per cwt. Rough fat, 2s 10d per 8 lbs.

COALS. Monday, March 28.—Market heavy and dull, at the rates of Friday's sale. Huttons, 17s; Lambtons, 16s 6d; Tees, 16s 6d; Belmont, 13s; South Durham, 13s; Wylam, 14s; Tanfield, 17s 3d; Hartley's 15s.—Fresh arrivals, 71; left from last day, 43.—Total, 114.

Advertisements.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED
Immediately, a YOUNG LADY, as LEADING HAND for the FANCY COUNTER and SHOW-ROOM.

Address, A. Whibley, Rose House, Sittingbourne, or inquire at Copeland and Co.'s, Bow-churchyard, at Two o'clock on Thursday or Friday.

TEETH WITHOUT SPRINGS

33 LUDGATE-HILL AND 110 REGENT-STREET.

Are the Dental Establishments of
MESSRS. GABRIEL,
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED DENTISTS.

Patentees of the system for ensuring perfect Articulation and Mastication without the impediments usually attendant upon the ordinary plans.

In their IMPROVED MINERAL TEETH and FLEXIBLE GUMS, there are no Springs or Wires, no extraction of roots; the fit is of the most unerring accuracy, while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, pressure upon the gums or remaining teeth is entirely avoided.

It is permanent, wholesome, and congenial to the mouth, and when in use defies the notice of the closest observer.

It is only necessary to see them to be convinced of their superiority; and unless every satisfaction be given, no fee is accepted.

The best materials are used, which Messrs. GABRIEL are enabled to supply at prices lower than are usually charged for common qualities, they having on the premises extensive laboratories for the manufacture of every speciality appertaining to the profession.

CONSULTATION GRATIS.—ESTABLISHED 1804.

AND AT 134, DUKE-STREET, LIVERPOOL.

GABRIEL'S TREATISE fully explains the system, and may be had gratis, or stamped envelope.

THE PATENT WHITE ENAMEL, which effectually restores decayed front teeth, can only be obtained as above.—Observe the numbers.

PREPARED WHITE GUTTA PERCHA ENAMEL, the best Stopping for decayed Teeth or Toothache, 1s. 6d. per box, obtainable through any Chemist in town or country, or direct twenty Stamps.

"Messrs. G.'s Improvements in Dentistry are really important, and will well repay a visit to their establishments."—Sunday Times, Sept. 6th, 1857.

SPECTACLES TO SUIT ALL SIGHTS.

Fine steel frames, with real Brazil pebbles, 7s. 6d.; ditto, best glasses, 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d.; solid gold, 20s.; solid silver, 10s. 6d. Spring Eye-glasses, 7s. 6d., 8s. 6d., 9s. 6d.; gold ditto, 17s. 6d., 21s., 30s. Country residents accurately suited by stating age, &c. Sent free, (by post) all over the kingdom. Enclose stamps or post-office order, payable Upper Baker-street. Pocket Telescopes, define fifty miles, 12s. 6d. Microscopes in mahogany boxes, of immense power, 12s. 6d. BERNARD DAVIS (Optician to the Ophthalmic), 430, Euston-road, Regent's-park, close to Trinity Church (formerly called New-road).

N.B.—Celebrated Double Miniature Glasses of extraordinary power, 21 each, for Tourists, &c.

FLOUR! FLOUR! SUFFOLK.

J. LIMMER and CO., Family Millers, deliver their Superior Flour, warranted free from adulteration, to all parts of London, carriage free, not less than one peck (14lbs.) at per bushel, (56lbs.) Whites, for pastry, 8s. 4d.; Households, recommended for Bread-making, 7s. 8d.; Second, 7s.; Wheat Meal, for Brown Bread, 7s.; best Scotch Oatmeal, fine or coarse, 2s. 8d. (14lbs.); German Yeast.

Address, J. LIMMER and CO., West Mills, Bury St. Edmunds; or 1, Edward-terrace, Caledonian-road, Islington, N. Terms, cash.

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PATENT CORN FLOUR,

with BROWN and POLSON'S name,

has now the above trade mark on each packet.

For Puddings, Custards, &c., preferred to the best Arrow-root, and unequalled as a Diet for Infants and Invalids. The "Lancet" says, "This is superior to anything of the kind known."—See Reports—also from Drs. Hassall, Letheby, and Muspratt.

Sold by Grocers, Chemists, &c., at 8d. per 16oz. packet. Paisley, Manchester, Dublin, and 28, Ironmonger-lane, London.

FLOUR.—Flour (Essex), warranted free from

adulteration, delivered to any part of London (not less than 14lbs.) carriage free. Whites, for pastry at per bushel (56lb.), 8s. 4d.; Households, recommended for bread-making, 7s. 8d.; Second, 7s. 4d.; Wheat Meal for brown bread, 7s. 0d. Best fine and coarse Scotch Oatmeal.—Address, HORSNAILL and CATCHPOOL, Bullford Mill, Witham, Essex, or 97, Goswell-road, E.C. Directors for breadmaking gratis. Terms Cash. German Yeast. A half-sack or upwards free to any rail station 800 miles.

CARDS — FIRST-CLASS ONLY — WEDDING, VISITING, and BUSINESS.—A Copper-plate engraved (any style) and 50 cards (any description), 5s. Post free for stamps.
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THE BEST FOOD FOR CHILDREN, INVALIDS, AND OTHERS.

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY, for making superior Barley-Water in fifteen minutes, has not only obtained the patronage of her Majesty and the Royal Family, but has become of general use to every class of the community, and is acknowledged to stand unrivalled as an eminently pure, nutritious, and light food for Infants, Children, and Invalids; much approved for making a delicious Custard Pudding, and excellent for thickening Broths or Soups.

ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS for more than thirty years have been held in constant and increasing public estimation, as the purest farina of the oat, and as the best and most valuable preparation for making a pure and delicate gruel, which forms a light and nutritious supper for the aged, is a popular recipe for colds and influenza, is of general use in the sick chamber, and alternately with the Patent Barley is an excellent food for infants and children.

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Sold by all respectable grocers, druggists, and others, in town and country, in packets of 6d. and 1s., and in family canisters at 2s., 5s., and 10s. each.

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PRIMROSE SOAP is the most economical and best household Soap for families and laundresses, &c. As much inferior Soap is being sold stamped "Primrose," the public are cautioned to observe that the name and address, "John Knight, York-place, Old Gravel-lane, St. George East," is stamped on each bar.

GALVANIC BELT, without Acids, for the CURE of Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, all its forms, Inactivity of the Liver, or Sluggish Circulation. From the constant demand the price is reduced. Forwarded post free. 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 15s., and 21s.

Mr. W. P. BIGGOTT is to be consulted daily from Ten a.m. to Four p.m., at 16, Argyll-street, Regent-street. The Galvanic Baths for extracting mineral poisons, and the cure of cutaneous diseases. Post-office Orders payable as above, or at the Galvanic Belt Depot, 223, New Oxford-street.

GOUT and RHEUMATISM.—The excruciating pain of gout or rheumatism relieved in two hours, and cured in a few days, by BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS. They require neither attention nor confinement, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part. Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Frost, 220, Strand, London," on the Government stamp. Price 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

No more Pills, nor any other Medicine, for Indigestion (Dyspepsia), habitual Constipation, Flatulency, Acidity, Palpitation of the Heart, Torpidity of the Liver, Bilious Headaches, Nervousness, Biliaryness, General Debility, Diarrhoea, Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Dropsy, Spileen, &c. Price 2d. in stamps, free by post, a popular Treatise, 64 pages:

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This celebrated Botanist and Inventor of Dr. James's Powders, was consulted in the last illness of his Majesty George II., and died in his ninety-fifth year, A.D. 1801.

This very old-established Medicine has proved eminently successful in cases of

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Erysipelas and Skin Diseases, Rheumatic Affections, Nervous Debility, Incipient Consumption, Influenza, Asthma, & Colds, Liver and Bowel Complaints, Abscess and Tumours, &c.

A Pamphlet (gratis) containing cases of cure, and most unequivocal testimonials (published by distinct permission) will be forwarded, free upon application.

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Dr. DE JONGH'S Oil is the most efficacious, the most palatable, and, from its rapid curative effects, unquestionably the most economical of all kinds. Its vast therapeutic superiority over the Pale Oil is established by innumerable testimonials from the most distinguished members of the Medical Profession.

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"I have frequently tested your Cod Liver Oil, and, so impressed am I with its superiority, that I invariably prescribe it in preference to any other, feeling assured that I am recommending a genuine article, and not a manufactured compound, in which the efficacy of this invaluable medicine is destroyed."

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MEASAM'S HEALTH RESTORATIVE

and REGULATING PILLS, for the cure of Bilious Complaints, Colic, Headache, Female Affections, Liver Diseases, and all inward disorders brought on by the derangement of the Stomach and digestive organs, and restoring the general health and constitution to a tone and vigour unsurpassed. They are warranted free from mercury or any other mineral, but are purely vegetable in their composition; and, being prepared under the sanction of the highest medical authority of the land, are most strongly recommended.

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FOR BILIOUS, LIVER, AND STOMACH COMPLAINTS, INDIGESTION, SICK HEADACHE, &c.

FROUD'S COMPOUND HEPATIC PILLS,

an effectual remedy for preventing and removing those distressing diseases to which the Liver and Stomach are liable. PROOFS OF THEIR EFFICACY.

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Sir,—The annals of Medicine can scarcely exhibit a more astonishing recovery than that which has been effected on me, by means of your excellent Hepatic Pills. I am now fifty-five years of age, and that I am hale and hearty must be attributed to your efficacious medicine. In my early years symptoms of disease showed themselves which gradually tended to weaken and enervate my frame, and the natural and inevitable result of neglect, was that my digestive organs became impaired, and I soon felt myself the subject of those disorders arising from a vitiated state of the stomach, and a disordered Liver. The head-ache, which was at first occasional, became at length habitual and continued, and was at times so violent, that I could procure but little rest at any hour. There was great tenderness about the epigastric region, and my stomach was continually pained with habitual flatulence; giddiness and nausea were of daily occurrence; and my bowels were extremely costive; ultimately my nervous system gave way, and I became weak and dejected, my countenance, which was once robust, became yellow and cadaverous, so that my whole appearance indicated premature old age. Long before I had arrived at this state, I had given over taking anything to excess, or keeping late hours. I had applied to many physicians, who have given me only temporary relief: I have visited Bath, Cheltenham, Tunbridge, Brighton, and Weymouth, but neither medicine, restricted diet, nor change of air had any material effect, until during last year, while on a visit to Weymouth, I heard of many cases wherein your medicine had been highly serviceable; in my eagerness for relief, I sent for and obtained from one of your agents in this town, a supply of your Hepatic Pills, and after undergoing a course of them, I found their effects so beneficial, that my appetite returned, the pains left the stomach, the sallow hue of my countenance has entirely disappeared, giddiness, nausea, headache have also left me; I now feel restored to a sound and perfect state of health, which is what I have not previously enjoyed for the last thirty years. Such, Sir, is the remarkable cure your Pills have effected upon me, and I feel that I should not be doing my duty to you, nor to the afflicted part of the public, if I did not thus acknowledge this proof of the virtue of your Medicine.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

RISDON F. CLYDE.

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Prepared only by JAMES FROUD, Druggist, &c., Dorchester.

Price 1s. 1d. each box.

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N.B.—The public are cautioned against being imposed upon by worthless imitations.

GALVANISM.—Mr. WILLIAM H. HALSE, the Medical Galvanist, of No. 1, Addison-terrace, Kensington, London, solicits invalids to send him for his Pamphlet on "Medical Galvanism," which he will forward post free on receipt of Two Postage Stamps. The beneficial effects of Galvanism in cases of Paralysis, Loss of Muscular Power in any part, Asthma, Indigestion, and Nervousness, are most extraordinary when applied in a scientific manner, and with an efficient apparatus. Attendance from Ten to Two o'clock. Mr. Halse's Galvanic Machines are Ten Guinea each.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY,

The LADIES are respectfully informed that this STARCH is EXCLUSIVELY USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY, and HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESSES say, that although she has tried Wheatstarch, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED. Wetherpoon and Co., Glasgow and London.

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COD LIVER OIL, perfectly pure, nearly tasteless, and free from adulteration of any kind, having been analyzed, reported on, and recommended by Professors TAYLOR and THOMSON, of Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, who, in the words of the late Dr. FERRIER, say, that "The finest oil is that most devoid of colour, odour, and flavour," characters this will be found to possess in a high degree. Half-pintals, 6d.; Pints 2s. 6d.; Quarts 4s. 6d.; and Five-pint Bottles 10s. 6d., Imperial Measure.

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CURE OF ASTHMA OF SEVERAL YEARS' STANDING.

SIR.—Having been troubled with Asthma for several years, I could find no relief from any medicine whatever, until I was induced about two years ago to try a box of your valuable Lozenges, and found such relief from them that I am determined for the future never to be without a box of them in the house, and will do all in my power to recommend them to my friends.

If you consider the above testimonial of any advantage, you are quite at liberty to make what use of it you please.

I am, Sir, your most obliged servant,

Thomas Keating, Esq. W. J. THOMSON.
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quickly remove every symptom of these painful affections. They contain nothing injurious, but are, in every respect, conducive to health. The ingredients are of the most innocent, though invigorating character, going alone to the cause of complaint.

They are sent, post paid, for 2s. 6d. in Letter Stamps, by the Sole Proprietor, SAMUEL BARLOW, Chemist, Darlington.

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INVALIDS who suffer from Losses of Spirits, Want of Sleep, Loss of Appetite, and Bilious Attacks, will hail this medicine as a great blessing. It acts by purifying the blood and by restoring the stomach, liver, and bowels to their healthy state, and thus eradicates melancholy, weakness of limbs, &c. The smallest size box will be quite sufficient to convince any invalid of the extraordinary virtues of these pills. Price 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. a box. Agents—Barclay, 95, Farringdon-street, and Hannay, 63, Oxford-street. Any medicine vendor will procure them.

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(Removed from No. 61.)

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS

PATENT.—Newly-invented and Patented application of chemically-prepared White and Gum-coloured India-rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.

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A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of CHEMICALLY-PREPARED WHITE and GUM-COLOURED INDIA-RUBBER, as a lining to the ordinary gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features:—

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The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically-prepared India-rubber, and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may, with thorough comfort, be imbibed and retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.

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TEETH—TEETH.

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We extract a few out of the many thousand expressions of gratitude from invalids cured without medicine by Du Barry's delicious Revalenta Arabica Food.

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Year Fire Premiums Life Premiums Invested Funds
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